THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LIX., No. 5—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1920.

DOXSEE & CO.

Wishing all our Customers and Friends a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

The Leading Millinery House

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John James Garrison, of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife Gertrude Frances Garrison, of the city of Belleville in the county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at the Township of Camden in the county of Lennox & Addington, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1919.

Herrington, Warner, & Grange
Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for the applicant.
3-13t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Margaret Ellen Doran, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 38, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Margaret Ellen Doran, late of the Township of Richmond, in the county of Lennox and Addington, married woman, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of August, A. D., 1919, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to John English, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for William Doran, the Administrator of the estate of the said Margaret Ellen Doran, deceased, on or before the 1st day of January, A. D., 1920, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 5th day of January, A. D., 1920, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

JOHN ENGLISH,
Solicitor for the said Administrator
Dated this 11th day of December, 1919. 3t

Back Again

—for your—

Hay, Grain and Seeds,

And to SUPPLY you with all kinds of

Grain, Feed and Flour.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

J. E. ROBINSON

Elected Mayor of the Town of Napanee for 1920 by acclamation.

NOMINATIONS ELSEWHERE

Township of Denbigh, Abinger & Ashby.

For Reeve—J. E. Irish, Frank Rogers.

For Councillors—Simon Ball, Oscar Chatson, Reinhart Fritsch, Adolph Glaser, George Jackson, William H. John, William Slater, Theodore Thompson.

Township of Richmond

For Reeve—R. Z. BUSH
WALTER RUSSEL
MERLE SILLS
A. C. TUMMON

Carlton Woods, Alf. McCutcheon, Robt. Paul, I. G. Sexsmith.

Names appearing in capital letters will appear on the ballot paper. The balance of the candidates withdrew.

For Councillors—
A. C. McCONNELL
WILLIAM PROVINS
JOHN SCHAMEHORN, jr
GEO. S. SEXSMITH

Elected by Acclamation.

Following were nominited for council but withdrew—Milford Dupree, I. G. Sexsmith, John Gollinger, Wellington Craig, W. R. Denison.

Township of Sheffield

For Reeve—Franklin Deckwith, Thomas McKeown.

Council elected by acclammation—Henry M. Burns, Thos. J. Carroll, John Morrison, John W. Shier.

Tp. of North Fredericksburgh

For Reeve—S. E. Hambly, W. R. Smith.

For Councillors—Elmer Alcombrack, Allan Baldwin, J. W. Clark, Herb. Martin, W. B. Pringle, Jos. Yeomans.

Tp. of Ernesttown.

Reeve—W. C. T. Loyst, acclamation.

Deputy-Reeve—W. G. Clark, acclamation.

Councillors—M. C. Burgess, Ross Peters, D. B. Ruttan, D. E. Smith.

Township of Camden.

Reeve—R. J. Hannah.

Deputy-Reeve—Fred McDonald

Councillors—Jas. Fisher, Johnston Cousins, Wilbert Wilson.

All by acclamation.

CENTREVILLE

We have been enjoying good sleighing for the past few days.

Quite a few people in this vicinity are suffering from severe colds.

Municipal nominations on Monday was quite a tame affair, all being elected by acclamation.

The following gentlemen constitute our council for 1920: Reeve, R. J. Hannah; Deputy-Reeve, Fred McDonald; Councillors, Jas. Fisher, Johnston Cousins, and Wilbert Wilson.

Our school meetings were held on Wednesday at the usual hour.

The party in the hall here on Tuesday evening was fairly well attended.

Willie McGill has returned from the West to spend the holiday season.

A number of our young people are practicing for the entertainment on New Year's eve.

The smallpox epidemic seems to be dying out in this locality.

Cutting wood is now the order of the day.

RICHMOND S. S. No. 16

SR. IV—Aubrey Hughes, Hubert Hannah, Mary Kimmett, *Jean Paul.

SR. III—Grace Hughes, Laura Hughes, Archie Connell, Clara Seale, Carleton Rhyndress, Daly Smith.

SR. II—Lottie Hughes, John Hannah, Thelma Rhyndress, Edna Hannah.

JR. II—Newton Dopking, Rosa Hart, *Stanley McFarlane.

JR. I—Wilson Hart, Vivian Dopking, Everton Smith.

SR. PRIMER—Joy Hughes, Isabel Paul, Jimmie McConnell, Bert Thompson, Ethel Connell, Victor Hannah, *Arthur McFarlane, *Lenora Asselstine, *Vincent Hart.

JR. PRIMER—Annie Barham, Laura Asselstine, Morley Schermehorn, Blanche Hart, Blanche Barham, Milo Schermehorn, Frank Asselstine, *Cora Davis, *Leone Morgan.

*Denotes absent.

M. ROBERTS.

Daly's Good Tea for sale at WALLACE'S.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS

MAYOR J. E. ROBINSON AND REEVE MARK GRAHAM ELECTED BY ACCLAMMATION

School Trustees are Elected by Acclammation and a long list of Names Submitted for Council.

FOR MAYOR

JAMES EDWARD ROBINSON, nominated by T. B. Wallace and John Lowry.

FOR REEVE

PETER MARK GRAHAM, nominated by H. E. Smith and J. L. Boyes.

FOR COUNCILLORS

The names in capital letters are those who have qualified and whose names will appear on the ballot paper.

A. E. PAUL, nominated by A. MacGregor and E. J. Pollard.
W. A. STEACY, nominated by C. A. Wiseman and J. H. S. Derry.
ALEXANDER MacGREGOR, nominated by Manson Stevens, and C. W. Bowen.
F. S. BOYES, nominated by P. M. Graham and H. E. Smith.
JOHN LOWRY, nominated by Victor Cowling and R. G. Wright.
EDMUND MING, nominated by Thos. Symington and F. J. Vanalstine.
P. JAMES ROBLIN, nominated by J. H. S. Derry and E. J. Pollard.
J. N. OSBORNE, nominated by A. E. Clancy and J. G. Oliver.
T. B. Wallace, nominated by W. H. Boyle and G. A. Hartman.
Henry Creighton, nominated by C. D. Black and E. B. Weiss.
E. B. Weiss, nominated by A. MacGregor and F. J. Vanalstine.
David B. Wilson, nominated by Henry Creighton and S. C. S. McKim.
Wm. R. Lott, nominated by John T. Grange, and E. J. Pollard.
Jas. H. Moffat, nominated by F. S. Boyes and D. B. Wilson.
Victor Cowling, nominated by R. G. Wright, and John Lowry.
Herbert Daly, nominated by A. MacGregor and J. H. S. Derry.
Clayton A. Wiseman, nominated by D. L. Greene and F. S. Wilson.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

(Elected by Acclammation)

West Ward—C. A. WISEMAN, by P. M. Graham and E. J. Pollard.
Centre Ward—ALPINE WOODS, by J. W. Hambly and E. J. Walters.
East Ward—JAMES H. CRAIG by M. P. Graham and C. A. Wiseman.

At the close of the nominations Returning Officer W. A. Grange placed the meeting in charge of the electors, and Mr. John T. Grange was unanimously elected chairman for about the fortieth time. This is a permanent job of Mr. Grange's and as he is able to fill the office.

Mr. Grange congratulated Mayor Robinson and Reeve Graham on receiving a renewal of the confidence of the electors by acclamation.

Mayor Robinson congratulated the chairman on still being able to fill the office of chairman, and hoped he would be spared to fill it for many years to come.

In response to a petition containing the names of over one hundred business men of the town, Mr. Robinson had consented to accept the office of Mayor for another year. Had he consulted his own inclinations and business interests he would have retired. As far as his health would permit Mayor Robinson stated his intention of doing his best for Napanee. Referring to the past year's work he was satisfied that the town had had a good council. Mr. Robinson also expressed his hearty thanks to Reeve Graham for the help and assistance he had freely given during the past eight years. Mr. Robinson briefly referred to the Farmers' Dairy Co., Napanee's new industry, and the assistance the town had given the company, and the taxes which will be paid by the company will in a few years pay back the money that is expended. The council is in communication with two American firms who propose establishing branches in Canada, and will not lose any opportunity to place the advantages the town has to offer before any manufacturers who contemplate the erection of new factories.

Mayor Robinson laid stress on the idea that all must work together for the good of the community, and urged all citizens to foster the community spirit. A town with a good live community spirit will prosper. Let us all get together and work for the best interests of the town we live in.

Reeve Graham expressed his thanks to the electors for electing him by acclamation, the first time he has been so elected, referring to county business he stated the great problem was roads. The county last year expended about $52,000.00 on roads and with the money which will be returned by the government on that expenditure the county could expend $75,000.00 next year without any increase in taxation. He also expressed his pleasure in seeing Mr. Robinson as Mayor for another year.

Councillor F. S. Boyes gave a short resume of the finances of the town. Last year the overdraft was about $3,000.00, and though the council raised more money this year it was all used by extra expenditure in connection with the Farmers' Dairy Co. and extra money on the streets. But for the unforseen extra expenses of the Board of Health, on account of smallpox, the overdraft this year would have been about $1,000. As it is it is about $1,000 less than last year.

Councillor Paul stated that the offer which he had made the town of a swimming place had been accepted by a citizen of Napanee and a bathing pavilion would be built next year, and the property otherwise improved so that the citizens of Napanee, both young and old, will have a place to bathe.

Councillor MacGregor dealt with the roads' expenditure during the past season, and pointed out the large amount of streets which had been improved during the year.

Councillors Steacy and Lowry and Ming also made short addresses to the electors.

Of the new nominees Messrs. John Osborne and D. B. Wilson addressed the meeting for a short time.

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mrs. Eslie Smith and two children are spending a couple of weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Burnham, Bowmanville.

Mr. I. L. Sills, B. Sc., Queen's, Kingston, is spending the holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George Friskin spent a couple of days recently at M. M. Dupree's.

Mrs. Frank Vandebogart has been quite ill, but is better at time of writing.

Mr. Isaac Taylor attended the funeral of his cousin, Mr. I. Carscallen, at Harrowsmith, on Saturday.

Mrs. D. B. Preston, Frankford, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. Sills.

Mrs. Wilfrid Cline is home for the holidays and is sick from vaccination at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Deans and Maybus, spent Christmas at Mr. Z. A. Grooms', Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Will. Birrell and family, and Mr. S. X. Dupree spent Xmas at Mr. M. Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Taylor were presented with a kitchen shower on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Z. Dean and Maybus took dinner one day last week at Mr. Chas. Melbourne's, Kingsford.

ENTERPRISE

The sleighing is improving all the time.

The smallpox scare is almost over. Quite a number have been vaccinated.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dillon and little daughter, of Kerr Roberts, Sask., are spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Burns. They speak in very glowing terms of the west.

A very successful euchre party was held in the Young Men's hall, Chippawa, on Monday, the 29th. The night was most beautiful and a large crowd was present. A very enjoyable time was spent.

We are very sorry to say that Mr. Patrick Carlong, who has been on the sick list for the past month, is not improving very much. Little hope is held out for recovery.

Mr. W. Mellow, our genial blacksmith, is at present very seriously indisposed with blood poison in his left hand. We hope for his speedy recovery.

The Misses Veronica and Bernedetta Morin were in the village on Monday returning to Napanee after spending their holidays at the parental home.

Mr. P. J. Murphy unloaded a car of corn on Monday and Tuesday. This is a great advantage for the farmers.

Mr. W. S. Fenwick & Sons are doing a rushing business grinding grain for the farmesr.

We are to have a new garage in the village in the near future.

Mr. Edwin Wilson has bought Mrs. Bowen's dwelling and other buildings, and is arranging to accommodate the public in that line of work. We wish him every success in his undertaking.

SALE NOTES

Save yourself the time worry and inconvenience of collecting your sale notes by having this Bank do it for you.

We will look after all payments when due and credit the amount paid to your account.

Consult the Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH

F. COTTLE, - - - - Manager.

534

Draw on Your Customers

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

Napanee Branch, - - - - E. R. Checkley, Manager.
Yarker, Verona and Parham Branches, - J. W. McClymont, Manager.
Tamworth Branch, - - - - - S. D. Whaley, Manager.

31

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869
Head Office, Montreal

Capital Paid Up.....$16,000,000
Reserve Funds..... 17,000,000

Sir Herbert Holt, President
E. L. Pease, Vice-Pres., and Man. Dir.
C. E. Neill, General Manager.
Stuart Strathy, Supervisor of Ontario Branches.

Money transferred by telegraph or mail. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.

Napanee Branch—
R. G. H. Travers, Mgr.
Bath Branch—
G. W. Cuppage, Mgr.
Odessa Branch—
H. Ryckman, Mgr.
Enterprise Branch—
F. J. Hunter, Mgr.

"Happy Thought"

For years the Happy Thought range has been the favorite cooking stove.

It's many superior points have appealed to the women who do their own cooking.

Come in and let us show you the new Happy Thought Range and Buck Heaters.

BEN. F. DAVY,

Next to Caton's.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH
R. R. WHITE - - - MANAGER
BRANCHES ALSO AT
BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON.

SERVICE.—This Bank, for the past 45 years, has done its share in the development of the business of the Dominion. Our experience and equipment are at the service of every customer.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

WANTED—Apprentices for the Millinery Department. Willing to pay from the beginning. DOXSEE & CO.

FOR SALE—Lot No. 10, West side Robert street, Napanee. Desirable property. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 34-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 12-tf

FOR SALE—Double Brick House and lot on the corner of Bridge and Adelphia Streets, Napanee. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 12

FOR SALE—House and lot owned by David Harvey Kellar, situate on the North side of Water Street, near Gas House. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 25

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 46t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A House and Lot, on the west side of Robert Street owned by Edward McKeown, occupied by George Savage. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 36

FOR SALE—Black Walnut Uxbridge Organ, in first-class condition. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee. 29t

BOAR FOR SERVICE—Pure Bred O. I. C. English Berkshire Boar. Apply to Reg. No. 31629—Fee $1.00. JOHN S. RICHMOND, Forest Mills. 52-p

FOR SALE—Brick House on East Street, home of the late Mr. G. C. T. Ward, large garden, barn, all modern conveniences. Would make a splendid double house. For further information, enquire of MRS. WARD, Napanee. 36-tf

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Board of the Napanee Public Library will be held in the Library on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1920

Election of Officers and the General Business of the Board.

F. F. MILLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
5-b

For lice on cattle and horses use the "New Electric" Louse Powder—safe and sure—40c. the lb. at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Mail orders add 6c. for postage.

Have you tried the Daimoco Molasses, it is very much nicer than the kitchen molasses. One trial will convince you. Go to H. W. KELLY'S grocery, he keeps it.

REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE FARMERS' DAIRY CO., Limited

will be at the

Town Hall, Napanee,

Tuesday, January 13th

1920, at 2 p. m.

for the purpose of explaining to the milk-producers of this district the course this company intends to pursue in the handling of milk for the coming season. This company has built up a large retail milk business in Toronto on the principle of a square deal all round, and desire to establish themselves here on the same basis. Be at the meeting and secure first hand information.

W. G. COWLE,
Local Manager.

Notice to Farmers!

Dominion Canners Limited, Napanee, apprise all farmers who may desire to grow **PEAS, CORN** and **TOMATOES** to kindly call at the office, Napanee Canning Company. Books are now open, and we are accepting contracts for season 1920.

We require a large acreage for the coming season.

Thanking all growers for the interest taken in the past season we would again ask them to consider our proposition for 1920.

NAPANEE CANNING CO'Y.
3-c

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In block type he price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street
Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
Napanee

DR. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
Centre and Bridge Streets, Napanee. 42tf

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

MAROONED ON ISLAND.

Government Will Rescue the Belle Isle Colony.

QUEBEC, Dec. 30.—By the failure of the Government ice-breaker Montcalm to get through the ice-fields to rescue of the lighthouse-keepers and wireless men on Belle Isle will be delayed for about five days. The Minister of Marine has instructed the Montcalm to bunker at top speed at North Sydney, to put coal in any available space on board, and then take to sea again.

Still, there is no serious fear for the immediate safety of the colony. That they are lacking certain necessities is not denied, but they cannot as yet be starving. Up to last week there still had a cow on the island, but whether they still had flour, potatoes, vegetables, is problematic. Wild duck is also plentiful during December.

A fact that does not go far to relieve the relatives of the marooned people at Belle Isle is that although two wireless messages have been sent them since December 19, no answer has been forthcoming.

This may be explained, however, by a certain reluctance on the part of the marooned people to tell their exact situation; so as not to disquiet their families here.

BREWERS ARE ALARMED.

Will Start Campaign Against "Pussyfoot" Johnson.

LONDON, Dec. 30. — Sir William Barclay Peat, presiding at the annual meeting of one of the most prominent brewery concerns here on Monday, expressed anxiety over the presence in England of William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, whose prohibition campaign, the speaker believed, constituted a real danger to the brewing industry.

Mr. Johnson, the shareholders were told by the chairman, was possessed of considerable financial support, but if the brewing interests made it known that the present brew of beer was thoroughly wholesome, there was little doubt that the Johnson campaign would end in failure. The campaigner must be fought to a finish.

The chairman expressed his conviction that if the country went dry the workers would refuse to do their work.

Dutch Steamer Wrecked.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 30. — The Dutch steamer Anton Van Driel has been wrecked near Cape Race, with the loss of her entire crew.

The Van Driel struck on the eastern head of St. Shott's, at the mouth of St. Mary's Bay, Nfld., at 1.20 o'clock this morning. Some of the boats were launched, but they never reached shore.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO, Dec. 30. — Quotations on the Farmers' Market yesterday were as follows:—

Hay and Straw—		
Hay, No. 1, per ton	$28 00	$30 00
Hay, No. 2, per ton	25 00	27 00
Straw, rye, per ton	25 00	28 00
Straw, loose, per ton	13 00	14 00
Straw, oats, bundle, per ton	18 00	20 00
Farm Produce, Retail—		
Eggs, new, per doz	$1 00	$1 35
Bulk going at	1 10	1 20
Butter, farmers' dairy	0 45	0 48
Spring chickens, lb	0 32	0 40
Spring ducks, lb	0 35	0 40
Boiling fowl, lb	0 30	0 35
Geese, per lb	0 23	0 28
Turkeys, per lb	0 55	0 65
Farm Produce, Wholesale.		
Butter, creamery, fresh made, lb. squares	$0 69	to 70
do. do. cut prints	0 66	0 67
Butter, choice dairy, lb	0 62	0 63
Cheese, large, lb	0 35	0 36
Eggs, new-laid, doz	1 00	
Eggs, selects, per doz	0 64	
Eggs, No. 1, doz	0 55	0 60
Cheese, June, lb	0 34	0 35
Cheese, new, lb	0 30	
Honey, comb, doz	6 00	6 00
Honey, strained, per lb	0 25	0 30
Pure Lard—		
Tierces, lb	$0 28	to $
10-lb. prints	0 28½	
Pound prints	0 30	
Shortening—		
Tierces, lb	$0 27	to $
50-lb. prints	0 27½	
Pound prints	0 30	
Fresh Meats, Wholesale.		
Christmas beef, cwt	$25 00	to $30 00
Beef, forequarters, cwt	20 00	25 00
Beef, choice sides, cwt	20 00	23 00
Beef, medium, cwt	18 00	19 00
Beef, common, cwt	17 00	19 00
Spring lamb, per lb	0 24	0 25
Mutton, cwt	20 00	22 00
Veal, No. 1, cwt	24 00	26 00
Hogs, 120 to 150 lbs., cwt	21 00	23 00
Hogs, heavy, cwt	21 00	21 00
Poultry Prices Being Paid to Producer.		
Live-Weight—		
Chickens, spring, lb	$0 20	to $0 23
Ducklings, lb	0 24	
Ducks, old, lb	0 25	
Hens, under 4 lbs., lb	0 15	
Hens, 4 lbs. and over, lb	0 22	
Hens, over 5 lbs., lb	0 23	0 24
Roosters, lb	0 16	
Geese, lb	0 18	
Turkeys, lb	0 40	
Dressed—		
Chickens, spring, lb	$0 26	to $0 32
Ducklings, lb	0 30	0 35
Hens, under 5 lbs., lb	0 23	
Hens, over 5 lbs	0 26	
Geese, lb	0 26	
Turkeys, lb	0 50	
Roosters, lb	0 20	

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open	High.	Low.	Close	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
May	128	129⅞	127½	129⅝	128
Jan.	127⅛	131	127½	130⅝	128⅝
July					124⅝
Dec.	127	128	123½	127⅝	124⅝
Oats—					
May	81	82⅝	80⅜	82⅛	80⅝
July	74⅛	76⅛	74⅛	76¼	74⅛
Dec.	51⅜	53	51	52⅞	70⅜
Pork—					
May	35.75	36.50	35.75	36.40	36.06
Jan.	37.25	37.35	37.15	37.15	37.06
Lard—					
May	24.25	24.42	24.05	24.22	24.36
Jan.	23.25	23.45	23.10	23.22	23.35
Dec.				23.12	23.36
Ribs—					
May	19.10	19.45	19.05	19.32	19.36
Jan.	18.55	18.77	18.50	18.70	18.60

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Dec. 30.—With a light run of cattle, between 800 and 900 at the yards yesterday trade was just about steady with last week. Good useful butchers were very firm, but the trade for baby beeves was weak. There was a fair inquiry for breedy stockers and feeders.

With a light run of sheep and lambs the market held firm, sheep selling stronger and from 50c to $1 higher than the close of last week. Calves# light run, market steady.

With a light run and unsettled conditions generally in the hog market, anything about the hog market, but it looks like from 17½c to 18c fed and watered.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; higher; bulk, $12.9o to $14.10; top, $14.30; heavy, $12.80 to $14.10; medium, $12.95 to $14.20; light, $13.85 to $14.10; light light, $13.80 to $14.10; heavy packing sows, smooth, $12.25 to $13.75; packing sows, rough, $12.50 to $13.25; pigs, $11.75 to $13.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 28,000; unsettled. Beef steers, medium and heavy, $15.40 to $16.50. Feeder steers, $7 to $12.50; stocker steers, $6.50 to $12.25.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; $5c to 75c higher; shipping steers, $16.50 to $17; shipping steers, $15.50 to $16; butchers, $14 to $15.50; yearlings, $14 to $15.50; bulls, $6.50 to $11.50; cows, $4.50 to $10.75; bulls, $6.50 to $10.50; stockers and feeders, $7 to $12.50; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $175.

Calves—Receipts 300; steady, $6 to $22.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000; 50c to 75c higher; heavy, mixed, and yorkers, $15; light yorkers and pigs, $15.50; roughs, $12 to $13.25; stags, $8 to $11.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 6,400; 25c to $1 higher; lambs, $11 to $16; yearlings, $10 to $16; wethers, $12 to $13; ewes, $4 to $11; mixed sheep, $11 to $11.50.

Burial of Sir John Alcock.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Dec. 30.—Funeral services for Capt. Sir John Alcock, the aviator, who died to make a non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic, who died at Rouen, France, as the result of injuries received when his plane crashed on December 18 near Cottevrard in Normandy, were held here Saturday. Thousands of persons, including numerous army officers and airmen, attended.

The route from the church to the cemetery was lined with the families of the late aviator-hero, and full military honors were rendered at the grave.

Airmen acted as pall-bearers. As the funeral ceremony ended buglers sounded "The Last Post."

Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates, meeting at Laibach, have reached an agreement concerning posts, telegraphs and customs, according to a Trieste despatch to the Epoca.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood, and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Christmas festivities were held in the civil and military hospitals.

Community Christmas tree celebrations were held in Kitchener and in Belleville.

Sarnia police were given as a Christmas present a larger increase in pay than they asked.

Intoxicating liquors will not be sold on passenger liners plying between New York and South America.

The ice in the St. Lawrence at Montreal is breaking up and jamming down the river, flooding low wharves.

Alex. Riddel, a "Princess Pats" man, was robbed in a hotel at Ingersoll, after pepper was thrown into his eyes.

In the course of a funeral eulogy of Senator Landry, Mgr. Latulippe, at Quebec, criticized the Ontario Government.

Judgment was reserved in the compulsory vaccination case heard before Mr. Justice Sutherland at Osgoode Hall.

Four candidates were nominated in Toronto for mayor—Mayor T. L. Church, Controller Ballagh, Controller Sam McBride nad Hector Demers.

Italians who went from the U. S. to their native land after the declaration was signed are returning in hundreds. Living in Italy is too costly for them.

The alleged offenders in Winnipeg under the Municipal Elections Act at the recent elections are to be prosecuted by the Public Prosecutor, at the instigation of the Labor party.

Each of the 110 war widows in Brantford is presented by the G.W.V.A. with a hamper containing a turkey, 10 lbs. sugar, tea, peanut and dairy butter, jam, plum pudding, pickles and bread.

The appointment of Miss Minnie V. Walker, assistant registrar, to succeed the late Joseph Marshall, ex-M.P., as registrar of East and North Middlesex, is objected to by the Farmers' Clubs of Middlesex.

THURSDAY.

Fiume plebiscite again favors Italian control.

French textile mills looted during war are running again.

The Government announced the schedule of civil servants' bonuses.

President Wilson decides railways are to go back to owners on March 1.

Sir Edward Carson, Ulster leader, makes appeal for brotherhood and friendliness.

The Manitoba Government will issue $4,000,000 worth of five-year bonds early in January.

Sir Bertram Windle arrived in Toronto to assume the chair of anthropology at St. Michael's College.

The McLagan Furniture Co. and Stratford Chair Co. announced a system for insuring every employe.

James Irwin, of Calgary, Alta., was sowing fall wheat yesterday when stopped at noon by a heavy fall of rain.

The tonnage passing through the Sault locks and canals during the 1919 season was the lightest in five years.

There will be no increase in the price of milk before April 1, as the result of the Board of Commerce ruling.

The C.P.R. and G.T.R. have arranged to restore a number of trains that were to have been cancelled owing to coal shortage.

Eugene Murphy, a veteran employe of the Grand Trunk, retained the leadership in Division I. of the English soccer league by winning on Saturday.

R. B. Russell, Winnipeg strike leader, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for seditious conspiracy.

A number of Hamilton dealers have turkeys left on their hands, owing to the excessively high prices demanded.

Vincent Richards retained his title as junior national indoor tennis champion, defeating Frank T. Anderson of Brooklyn.

Crown Prince Frederick William has entered a protest with the Norengen Council against its assessment of his annual income.

Floods along the Rhine and in streams flowing into it are higher than they have been for thirty years. Great damage is being done.

Lawrence Tyo of Glen Lawrence, Ont., aged fourteen, was accidentally and fatally shot by a companion while rabbit hunting Christmas Day.

TUESDAY.

U. F. O. candidates will figure in the York county municipal election contests.

Arab volunteers and French detachments have clashed at Baalbek, Syria.

An organization has been formed of silver fox breeders in Quebec at Baie St. Paul.

Five Orillia firms have within the past few days adopted the plan of insuring their employes.

Lieutenant-Governor Clarke officially opened the G.W.V.A. Toyland Circus at the Toronto Armories.

Coal from the logs at Alfred, Ont., has been supplied to the Parliament Buildings, Toronto for fuel in open fireplaces.

Neil Love, a veteran commercial traveller and wool buyer, well known over Ontario, died at St. Thomas, aged 78.

Extradition of the former Emperor will be demanded from Holland as soon as the Treaty of Peace becomes effective.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that it will spend half a million dollars on its lines in London district.

John McCoy, who was a drummer boy during the Indian Mutiny, was found dead in bed at his home in Branford, at the age of 77.

William Jamieson is dead and his brother Joseph likely to die, as a result of drinking "Columbia spirit," largely wood alcohol, at Owen Sound.

Charles W. Pearce, demobilized Ontario soldier, employed as a lumberman at Wartham Camp, England, shot and wounded the barmaid and landlord of the hotel at Midhurst, Sussex, and then blew his brains out.

Mrs. William Charlton, of Derby township, near Owen Sound, died after nine days' agony, from burns received in an explosion when she filled a lamp with gasoline by mistake for coal oil, fumes catching fire from the stove. Her baby daughter died next morning.

SATURDAY.

The Argentine State

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Royal Yeast has been the standard yeast in Canada for over 50 years, and it is a well known fact that bread made with Royal Yeast possesses a greater amount of nourishment than that made with any other.

TRAGEDY IN IRELAND

Two Men Killed in Skirmish in Phoenix Park.

Fighting at the Gates of the Viceregal Lodge Caused by the Sinn Feiners, and Young English Lieutenant Was Shot Through Heart While Leading His Men Against Marauders.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—An officer of the guard and one member of a band of intruders were killed early Sunday morning in a shooting affray in Phoenix Park, a short distance from the vice-regal lodge. In some quarters the belief was expressed that the attack was in preparation against the lodge.

About eight men are believed to have made up the band of intruders. Four arrests were made.

At 1.30 o'clock Sunday morning shots were heard in the neighborhood of the vice-regal lodge. They continued intermittently at intervals for nearly an hour in that portion of Phoenix Park between the lodge and the magazine. There apparently was no direct attack on the vice-regal lodge itself. The inmates of the lodge at first thought the shooting was connected with some sort of holiday revelry.

As the firing persisted, however, a military guard, consisting of an officer and 12 men, turned out and searched the vice-regal grounds. Finding nothing unusual there they went through the park near the main gate. Approaching the centre of the park they engaged in a sharp exchange of firing with the intruders, and Lieut. Boast, who was leading his men, fell, shot through the heart.

One of the attacking party also was killed. He was a civilian about forty years of age. According to some reports, he was wearing portions of a soldier's uniform. No weapon was found on or near his body, and up to the present the man's identity, has not been ascertained. Pools of blood were found on the scene, which is about half a mile from the lodge. After the shooting the intruders decamped in the darkness. The four men arrested were not taken into custody near the scene of the shooting, but were apprehended as they were leaving the park about two hours later. They denied having had any connection with the affray.

After the shooting the military brought a machine gun to the scene. This was fired in the direction which it was supposed the men had taken. Nobody was hit by the bullets.

The bodies of the two dead men were taken to the Sir Patrick Dun Hospital, where an inquest will be held. Lieut. Boast was only twenty years old. He was mentioned in Saturday's Court Circular as having been invited to dine with Field Marshal Viscount French Saturday evening. On Saturday he left Dublin to spend Christmas with his parents, who had been paying him a visit.

There was great excitement in the city when the newspapers announced the occurrence. Crowds visited the scene during the afternoon.

It is reported that the dead civilian was a laborer who had been treated at a Dublin hospital and was making home through the park. He wore bandages on his face, the police say.

SIR WM. OSLER DEAD.

Canadian Became World Famous In Medical Science.

OXFORD, Eng., Dec. 30.—Sir William Osler, the noted physician, who has been ill for several weeks past, died here Monday evening.

Sir William Osler, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., stood out as one of the most scholarly and brilliant of Canada's sons. He was the most distinguished member of a remarkable family, all of whom have won high distinction in the world of art. Sir William was the foremost medical man that Canada has produced, and, probably, the world's greatest medical authority.

Sir William Osler was the sixth son of the late Rev. F. L. Osler and was born at Bondhead, Ont., on July 12, 1849. He was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope; Trinity College, Toronto; Toronto University, McGill University, Montreal, University College, London, and at Berlin and Vienna. He paid special attention to pathology, and to physiology and on his return to Canada in 1874 he was selected professor of these subjects in McGill University. In 1884 he was elected professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and there he remained until 1889, when he was called to the professorship of the principles and practice of medicine at Johns Hopkins' University, and as leading physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. This position he held until appointed regius professor of medicine at Oxford which virtually placed him as the recognized head of the medical profession throughout the English-speaking world.

Sir William's addresses before various medical associations in America and England always attracted widespread attention, and his medical writings won for him world-wide recognition as an authority on the principles and practice of medicine. He was president of the British Medical Association in 1885. He was created a baronet in 1911.

In 1892 Sir William married Grace, the eldest daughter of the late John Revere, of Boston, Mass. He leaves no heir.

The death of Sir William Osler recalls a controversy over a statement, attributed to him in the press, that persons should be chloroformed on reaching the age of 60. What he actually said was: "My fixed idea is the uselessness of men above 60 years of age and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, political and professional life, if, as a matter of course, men stopped work at this age."

The confusion probably arose from the fact that in the same speech delivered at Johns Hopkins' University on February 22, 1905, he referred to the plot of Anthony Trollope's novel, "The Fixed Period," which, he said, "hinges on the admirable scheme of a college into which at 60 men retired for a year of contemplation before a peaceful departure by chloroform."

WAR MEMORIAL MONUMENT

To be erected by the Thompson Monument Co., Toronto, for the County of Lennox & Addington in front of Court House, Napanee, as shown by above sketch. The design is entirely original and will not be duplicated in Canada. Resting on the Union Jack carved on the four stones at the base, as it mounts up it will bear the names of men from this county who are not coming back. The great sacrifice that they made in giving us Victory and Peace is represented in sheathed swords supporting the altar and the maple leaves. The monument is to be built of genuine Barre Vermont Granite, known as the "rock of ages," free from streaks, black knots or any imperfections. On the altar supported by the sheathed swords and the laurel leaves, the tribute to the victorious will be all bronze. On the four stones at the base, the union jack carved on the top of them, will be put the names of battle fields, Ypres, Mons, Paschendael, etc. This monument will be as interesting at the foundation as at the top. On the front of the monument facing the main road will appear these words "Through Sacrifice to Victory and Peace 1914-1918." On the base of it will be put the words "Their Name Lives Forever More." The lettering will be all cut, driven in deep enough, so that their own shadow will make them stand out. There will be no impurities such as lead or paint used on this memorial. The foundation is 5 feet in the ground, the exact size of the stone, built of concrete well grouted, well put to-gether of government standerd, i. e. 1 cement, 2 coarse sand free from loam, 4 crushed stone and has already been built. At the extreme points this monument will measure 24x24 feet and then above the grass mound it measures 6 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches and the main stone measures 5 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 6 inches. The total height from the ground or base line to the top of the altar will be 14 feet 6 inches. The whole of this monument will be hand finished, grass terraced, and everything left all erected and complete ready for unveiling it is hoped by July 1st next. It will be surrounded by a simple flower bed and walks will be placed leading to the Court House on each side of it.

The County Clerk informs us that there will be upwards of 100 names of soldiers to be engraved on the monument and he will give us for next week's issue a list of such names and will ask the public to verify or add to same.

PRISON FOR RUSSELL

Gets Two-year Term for Preaching Sedition.

Judge Tells the Radical Labor Leader That Doctrines Which May Cause Social and National Disruption Will Not Be Tolerated — An Appeal Is to Be Entered Against Conviction.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—Two years in prison was the sentence passed by Justice Metcalfe on Saturday upon R. B. Russell, convicted on a charge of seditious conspiracy. Russell was led from the court room by Deputy Sheriff Pyniger, with the cheers of his friends and supporters ringing in his ears.

Mr. Justice Metcalfe asked Russell if he had anything to say before sentence was passed on him, and Russell spoke as follows: "Your Lordship, I have very little to say. Throughout my trial I have listened almost religiously to the proceedings of this court, and I feel that the court has not grasped the real cause of my activities in the trades union movement. I have been unduly honored in being named a leader in a movement where there are no leaders, but only mouthpieces. I carried out my instructions from the rank and file in the movement as a paid servant to the best of my ability, and I feel that if the court had permitted me to demonstrate my real intents during the strike, I could have convinced everyone that it was free from anything criminal. I am a married man and a father. I do not understand the law and still less the procedure of the court. I feel that if the court had grasped the true conception of the trades union movement in which there are no leaders, but only individuals acting for the rank and file, it would have realized that I only fulfilled those duties. I do not think that I can say any more. I leave it to the court as to what becomes of me."

Amid a hushed silence Russell sat down and Mr. Justice Metcalfe, in passing sentence, said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, it has been your conviction that you thought you were justified in promulgating these malicious ideas to the public. Fortunately, your ideas were not acceptable to the public or the jury, although they were intended to be enforced on the public. This court has no unfriendly feelings toward you. The jury thought your ideas were wrong. I congratulate them on their opinion. You attempted to enforce those ideas in the manner we have heard of. I think you are mistaken and also think your associates, with whom you acted, ought not to have done what they did in the way they did it. I do not think that you are any worse than the rest. The law is there, and it must be respected while it is there. I will have to give you the punishment the crime merits and it is very fortunate for you that I did not think the recent amendment applies to your case. You would have been faced with twenty years' punishment. I still don't think the amendment applies, and I am going to give you punishment under the old law, which I consider proper.

"I sentence you on all counts, but as I think I should not be unduly worried, the sentences will run concurrently."

The judge pointed out to Russell that the length of time he remains in prison largely rests with himself.

After the sentence of the court had been announced, Mr. Cassidy moved that a respite of sentence be allowed, pending the motion of the defence to appeal the case. Mr. Justice Metcalfe declined to take the responsibility of dealing with the request. He said he thought he had shouldered too much responsibility in the Russell trial and intimated that the convicted leader should have been tried by a full court of the judges of the Court of the King's Bench. The appeal on the reserve case for a new trial would be heard by the court by the Court of Appeal just as soon as the defence has prepared their case.

Egypt More Quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, is quoted by the Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail as saying in an interview on December 23 that conditions in Egypt generally were improving. The hospitality offered to representative people to lay their views before the Milner Commission was being more and more widely accepted. The recent unrest said Viscount Allenby, was not of such a special character as imagined, but was an example of tendencies under authority manifested in many parts of the world as a consequence of the war.

The commissioner spoke appreciatively of the Sultan, with whom he worked in perfect collaboration, and stated that the members of the Government were excellent and helpful men, while many prominent persons outside of the Government had expressed a desire to co-operate with the British.

Police Dogs In France.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—So frequent and numerous have been the thefts in the railway stations of France that the companies, in view of the shortage of personnel, are going to employ police dogs to watch over freight trains and hunt down the thieves. The police dogs in training in Germany could muster 13,000 hounds, and 6,000 of these are to be sold to the railroad companies. All the dogs have been trained by the French military authorities.

Olympic Games at Halifax In 1924.

GENEVA, Dec. 30. — The permanent Olympiad committee has received a request that the Olympian games in 1924 be held at Halifax. The question will be decided at the games to be held at Antwerp next summer, and several countries are expected to be strong contenders.

LORD JELLICOE'S REPORT.

He Is Expected to Recommend Fleet for Canada.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—The report of Lord Jellicoe on the naval policy best suited to the new conditions in Canada is expected to be in the hands of the Government in a few days.

During the past month the admiral has had frequent conferences with a sub-committee of the Cabinet and, as previously indicated, the idea of a local navy is likely to be favored. This was the position taken by Sir Robert Borden at the 1918 conference when he cited Australia as an example of the successful working of such a navy in conjunction with the Imperial navy.

It is reported here unofficially that the admiral will recommend a Canadian fleet of six cruisers, five destroyers, a dozen submarines, several mine planes and a small fleet of torpedo boats.

Admiral Kolchak Is Out.

VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 30.—Admiral Kolchak, commanding the all-Russian Governmental forces opposing the Bolsheviki in Siberia, has retired from active command because of ill health and has appointed Gen. Seminoff to succeed as commander-in-chief, according to a message received here by Gen. Seminoff's representative. The message, quoting Admiral Kolchak's order, said:

"In order to unite all armed forces fighting to make secure our political organization, I name Gen. Seminoff commander-in-chief with headquarters in the Irkutsk and Trans-Baikal Russian districts. All military commanders will be subordinate to him."

Total Prohibition For Natives in Transvaal.

A Big Illicit Traffic

THOMAS SEARLE, president of the South African Temperance Alliance, contributes an interesting article on the prohibition movement in South Africa in the International Record. Affairs in South Africa, he states, have taken a decided turn in favor of prohibition. In recent years the evils associated with the drink traffic — especially in the wine and brandy farming districts, where the Dutch Reformed Church, on account of the support it derived from the industry, was inclined to stand aloof —have become so great that the church has been obliged to take action.

In the course of his article, Mr. Searle says: "During the last session of the South African Parliament, in 1918, two select committees were appointed by that body. One to enquire into the drunkenness prevalent in the western districts (the wine and brandy districts), and the other to enquire into the working of the Transvaal liquor laws. Under the Act of Union, by which, in 1910, the four provinces of Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Natal, became the Union of South Africa, provision was made that until the Union Parliament passed consolidating laws the laws in force in each of the provinces should continue to be the law in those provinces. Thus it is that in each of these four provinces there is a different liquor law. In the Transvaal there are the gold mines, the chief labor of which is drawn from the native races, and there are about a quarter of a million of these people working there. The law of the province is total prohibition for all colored and native people. But a large illicit liquor traffic is carried on, and many of the poorer classes of Europeans, chiefly Dutch, have taken to this nefarious business. The result is that very drastic laws have been passed against the traffic, but no remunerative is it, that notwithstanding heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment, the traffic still flourishes.

"It was to inquire into this matter that the select committee referred to was appointed. The chairman of the committee was Mr. Heath, a prominent supporter of the South African Political Party, which now holds the reins of government. This select committee reported, by a majority of one, that, as total prohibition for natives in the Transvaal had broken down (so it said), as was shown by the large number of convictions for illicit sale, it would be better for the Government itself to open canteens for the sale of European beer and wines of 'approved alcoholic strength' to these people.

"The state of affairs in the mines before the total prohibition law was enacted was terrible, and drunken orgies, and consequent crime, were a very great evil. It has been proved that natives, as a rule, cannot drink in moderation, and they very soon get a craving for strong spirituous liquors. Knowing this, and the terrible state of affairs that existed before total prohibition to these people was enacted, the report of the committee above referred to—known as the 'Rooth Committee' — thoroughly roused the temperance people, and a large section of other people not actively engaged in temperance work, and made them raise their voices in protest against the dangerous proposition. Public meetings were held throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The Dutch Reformed Church, too, took action, and practically unanimously at the meetings of the presbyteries passed resolutions condemning the proposal. Nothing had ever so consolidated the temperance forces.

"Notwithstanding the loud protests and the very clear expression of opinion by the public, Mr. Rooth in the session of Parliament, proposed that the recommendation of his committee should be adopted. The Ministry in power, themselves, were divided on the subject, and it was made known that the matter would not be made a party issue. Thus in all the political parties there were those in favor of, and those against the proposals. It soon became apparent, however, that the proposals, if the matter came to a vote, would get the majority support, although the issue would be fairly close. The result is that the debate has been adjourned from time to time, and no vote is likely ever to be taken.

"The reports of the committee proving so conclusively the hopelessness of trying to deal with the liquor evil by merely partial restrictive measures, has convinced a large body of people outside of those usually known as temperance reformers of the necessity for total prohibition, and they are pressing in support of it. The Dutch Reformed Church of the Transvaal has definitely declared that it looks upon total prohibition as the ideal at which they should aim, and they have appointed a committee to inquire into the effects of prohibition in American and elsewhere, and to act as a vigilance committee on behalf of the church. It is hoped that the synods of the church in the provinces will take similar action. When once the Dutch Reformed Church will unitedly and definitely take up the question on behalf of prohibition we may then consider the matter as practically settled."—Christian Science Monitor.

Seaweed Is Useful.

It has been discovered that from Swedish seaweed can be produced illuminating gas, acetic acid, potassium chloride, iodine and methylated spirit.

Japanese girl babies have their heads shaved until they are three years old.

Suddenly Owns a Coal Mine.

By a sudden turn of fortune's wheel George Morgan, working in a colliery in the Rhondda Valley, Wales, is now suddenly the owner of a steam coal seam having an estimated yield of 20,000,000 tons. He is a man of 58 years, living in humble circumstances.

Mr. Morgan was born at Lane End, in the Forest of Dean, a mile out of Coleford. His family had occupied common land in the district for generations past, and Morgan was also he and five others pegged out a claim to certain land. Morgan has outlived several claimants, and is the sole surviving owner.

The Government has at last acknowledged his claim, and forwarded him title deeds with the benefit of all mineral rights and turnout. The only stipulation as to royalties is that he pay four cents per ton on all coal worked. The land forms part of the Trenchard seam, which varies in thickness from three to seventeen feet.

Gretna Green to be Forgotten

GRETNA GREEN seems about to revert once more to a figure of speech. London despatches tell of the losing down of the vast cradle plants built there early in the world war.

To most Canadians the words may never have meant much more than a nickname for any rendezvous of eloping couples, but there is a real Gretna Green. Twice has it been conspicuous among English towns, once when its chief industry was matrimony and again when, as a war relic, it started making a new kind of high explosive.

Now it is about to sink into obscurity, with the end of its war contracts, which represented an investment of some $50,000,000 in our money and the employment of more than 5,000 workers.

Gretna Green is a village in Scotland, tiny except for its munitions boom, less than a mile from the river Sark, which marks the England-Scotland boundary line in that vicinity, near the Solway Firth, and about nine miles northwest of Carlisle. Upon its proximity to the border line rests its first claim to fame, for the English marriage laws are inducing couples to Scotland just as the divorce laws of some 47 of the United States make Reno desirable for would-be divorcees.

Before 1754 Fleet Prison was the figurative "Gretna Green" of England. Until that time the English law recognized marriages as valid so long as they were performed by clergymen of any denomination, but it imposed a fine upon clergymen who would perform the ceremony for couples who had not proclaimed their intentions either by banns or license.

Such fines had no terrors, of course, for clergymen imprisoned in Fleet for debt, and some of them undertook to marry couples who wished to avoid the expense of the customary public ceremony. Less scrupulous persons soon took advantage of this example, and tavern keepers fitted up places where they brought couples to be married by the "Fleet parson," and in some cases young women of the underworld lured men there for marriage as an easy means of compelling their husbands' clime to pay their debts.

These abuses were checked by the famous Hardwicke act of 1754, which made unauthorized marriages voidable, and thereupon Gretna Green became the romance spot of the British Isles. All the Scotch law required was that two persons should declare their intention to be married in the presence of witnesses; and the British law then, as now, recognized marriages as legal so long as they conformed to the laws in the places they were consummated.

At Gretna Green, as in Fleet Prison, were persons who exercised cupidity at the expense of Cupid; and blacksmiths, ferrymen and innkeepers tenders exploited the couples who fled to Gretna Green. Any witnesses would have served, but the "professional witnesses" there, like the "marrying parsons" of some American towns, engaged "touts" to bring couples to them, and when the railroad from Glasgow to Carlisle started running the station platform at Gretna Green thronged with these

LIFT CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

Doesn't hurt! Lift any corn or callus off with fingers

Don's suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift them off. ©

When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

obnoxious "commission men."

A pioneer of this unique industry was John Linton, formerly a valet to Sir John Gresham, described as a "man of fine presence and manners," and another, a Mr. Beattie, was a personable adventurer. But later traffic drew ne'er-do-wells and town drunkards.

According to popular legend, blacksmith shops were favorite meeting-places for eloping couples, but authority is lacking for the stories of smithies who would pause while shoeing horses to perform legalize marriages. Many famous Englishmen were married at Gretna Green, among them Lord Eldon and Lord Brougham, both of whom later became Lord Chancellor, and Lord Erskine, while he was Chancellor; Charles Manner Sutton, who afterward was Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Westmoreland and Miss Child, the latter a daughter of the man who founded Child's Bank.

During the three decades when Gretna Green flourished there were more than 7,000 marriages recorded, of nearly 800 of which were performed in 1855, the year before Scotland enacted a law which made a three weeks' residence a requisite to marriage.

Marriage by declaration still is legal in Scotland, and it is interesting to note that our own marriage laws deviate from the English common law in respect to marriage, and this peculiarity dates back, as now, recognized marriages as legal so long as they conformed to the laws in the places they were consummated.

Young Oxford Graduate

Who Led 200,000 Arabs Against Turks in Syrin

SOMEHOW, overdone with soldiering, popular fancy has all but missed its two romantic figures, Allenby and Lawrence. Allenby's capture of Jerusalem, his gift of organization, his wonderful strategy in Northern Palestine, and his way with Orientals, exhibit him as perhaps the one soldier-statesman of the war. But Lawrence, save for his masterly squiring of the Emir Feisal at Paris, has remained almost unknown. Yet we must look on this man as chief figure in one of the romances of the twentieth century. With one qualification. Clive kept the Empire he won; Lawrence will have to surrender a good part of his to France. It was all very thrilling; a feat of many conquest no less than of arms, a proud witness of the living genius of Britain.

Col. Thomas Lawrence — Shesaid Lawrence of Arabia, and one of unusual grace of modesty, and we are told that, when he discovered he was to receive decorations from the King, he jumped into an airplane and followed the Israelites across the deserts of Sinai, no doubt singing to himself, "Oh for wings of a dove." Some one tell us that modesty is the mark of genius. In Col. Lawrence we seem to find another illustration of the quality of his genius is of peculiar interest to English people.

We are told that he was a young Oxford graduate who, beginning the war, found pottering about the Euphrates, studying archaeology and digging. Then he got into the war already a master. Asmall man (5 feet 3 inches in height), beardless, easily passing for a woman in Arab dress, he has the Arab's fearless horsemanship, even when he got into British uniform, he neither knew nor cared how to ride astride on his shoulder straps, nor whether he had three on one strap and none on the other. Entirely ignorant of military art, yet possessing such knowledge of the Arabs and their country that some general, who must have been gifted with an almost feminine intuition for disregarding War Office etiquette, resolved to put him to use in the service, and apparently sent him off to Arabia Proper.

There the Arabs made him a "Prince of Mecca," which is as high a title as it is possible to have been given to a foreigner before. He was attached to the staff of Emir Feisal, and gathered a random army of 200,000 Bedouins and other Arabs. A random army, indeed, it must have been, if we may judge from the figures of the white-robed hosts wandering in haphazard crowds, without any attempt at formation, over the rocky hills. But somehow he got into touch and up through Petra to join Allenby in the north of Palestine, occupied Damascus in triumph, remained, and ruled it as governor. In any case, it was a remarkable exploit for a young Oxford student.

Still more remarkable part of the story is the young man's personal influence over an untamed, half-barbarous, and suspicious people, who, lately been the fashion to extol the Arabs as a noble race longing for freedom and self-determination, capable of forming a respectable selfgovernment. Those who have known the Arabs at first hand do not speak of them so smoothly. Readers of Maj. Sandes' book, "In Kut and Captivity," for instance will remember that, however much the British soldier hated the Turk, he hated the Arab (even as an ally) twenty times more —hated him for his treachery, his meanness, his cruelty.

It was among these Arabs that Col. Lawrence exerted so peculiar an influence that they served him as their king, regarded him as a prophet, and endowed him with something of supernatural power. His modesty, his indifference to dress and personal state, even his ignorance of military science (from the appearance of his army we must assume that he was incapable of the term "Form Fours"!)—all such things do not seem to have mattered in the least. There appears to have hung a magic "aura" about the man, a "daemonic" quality, something of that "authority" which even mad Lear retained.—The Nation, London.

PLANT TREES ON PRAIRIES.

Attain Sufficient Growth In Five Years to Hide Buildings.

To trace what one might call the evolution of Western agriculture—that indefinable change characterized by some of the old-timers as devolution with a big "D" and a couple of robust adjectives — would require space far beyond that permitted in a letter of this nature. Indeed, a volume might easily be written describing the wax and wane of "free ranging on a grand scale, the plow and profitable introduction of pasture systems and the inauguration of irrigation in definite "dry" areas. Speaking, at it by and large, certain very distinct symptoms betray this slow-acting metamorphosis, and of these one of the most striking, if not most general, is the appearance here and there on the bald landscape of groves and windbreaks formed from plantings of trees indigenous to this fertile prairie soil.

Perhaps this feature is most apparent in the Province of Alberta, where a certain roll in the land may in itself suggest to homesteaders the desirability of a small amount of arboriculture. It is not surprising that tree-planting has made great progress in irrigated areas, where artificial watering, possible during a greater part of the summer, conduces to rapid growth even under unfavorable climatic conditions. On irrigated farms all through southern Alberta may be seen homes whose setting is enhanced by long rows of poplars or heavy clumps of soft maple and willows.

One of the most striking illustrations of the beautification of the prairie by tree-planting is to be seen at Strathmore, the headquarters of the western irrigated block of the Canadian Pacific Railway. As the train swings in a wide curve from the great open space beyond, where trees are not and the very grass this year has been parched and sere, there comes into view at the skirts of the little town a vista of rare beauty — brown gables of painted buildings, with red brick chimneys and white trimmings, evergreens that sweep the sides of curving driveways, clumps of willow and poplar that with the utilitarian features of a farmyard and stray bits of soft green lawn that charm the eye through the endless reil of bare boundless prairie. It might be, this little spot, a town in old Ontario, with its abundance of shade trees and its profusion of flowers. Yet it was, six or seven years ago, a mere staked square in a wilderness of sand moisture, a bit of bald prairie ungraced by a single tree or shrub.

"Money did that," I imagine I hear the reader remark. Not at all; probably the actual money cost of the whole ensemble would not run into a few dollars. It is something more than money that brings greenness and beauty and the blessing of shade and velvety lawn to treeless tracts of earth. Ottimes, indeed, in these Western lands one finds the most trees and the prettiest flowers and the most inviting homes on farms where money is least thought of, where a far more treasured possession is the memory of an elmlined field "down east," with a long lane marked by cedars and balsams, or a great cool maple grove where robins twittered in soft summer noons.

The ordinary man on the ordinary homestead out here is beginning to be a lover of trees and flowers. On the Robson farm near Strathmore, on the Vidal farm near Dalroy, is a noble grove on the Sunland block and at a dozen other places I saw whole avenues and groves that have been created within the decade. Your Westerner does not set out a tree here and a tree there as does his contemporary who beautifies the prairie states that causes really phenomenal growth in these softwood trees. On the Canadian Pacific Demonstration Farm at Brooks I saw a hedge which, literally, that were planted less than five years ago, and that had attained sufficient growth with a few thickness such as ordinarily group themselves around a barn. At the same place I saw a row of Russian poplars over ten feet in height that had been planted as cuttings in 1916, three years ago. These Russian poplars do unusually well in all these prairie provinces, and, with Manitoba maples and willows are most popular among tree-planting farmers, although the common species such as palmas seem to make great headway and to endure the extreme winter weather quite as well as in the eastern provinces.

KILLING THE WALRUS.

Will This Mammal Follow the Buffalo to Oblivion?

The killing of the walrus had far more than anything else to do with the peril of starvation which menaced the very existence of the Eskimos only a few years ago. Reindeer, imported from Siberia, have saved them, but to them the loss of the gigantic marine mammal is a really dreadful misfortune.

The walrus is one of the most useful creatures provided by a bountiful Providence for the benefit of mankind, and since time immemorial it has been the main dependence of the Eskimos.

There are to-day comparatively few walrus left alive, and the prospect isthat before long this valuable species will be virtually exterminated. Persistent slaughter has reduced its numbers to such a point that there is no longer much profit in hunting it for commercial purposes—whereinlies the only hope for its survival.

Hunters seek the beast for its tusks, which are of very fine ivory; for its hide, which makes first-rate leather, and even for its whiskers, which furnish picks for opium pipes. To the Eskimo it is (or was) food, clothing, house, utensils (from bones and tusks) and most other necessaries of life.

More than half a century ago the whalers, responding to a commercial demand for ivory, turned their attention to the walrus and proceeded to wipe them out systematically. Sometimes as many as 2,000 of the animals were slaughtered on a single cake of ice merely for their tusks. Thus to-day a walrus is hardly to be found in waters where the creatures used to be so numerous that their bellowings were heard above the roar of the waves and the grinding of the ice floes.

The poor animals had no chance at all. Usually the method adopted was to approach a herd of walrus on the ice, and after picking off the most alert bulls from a safe distance with rifles, slaughter the rest at leisure.

A Pearl Diver.

He was just out of the army. His thoughts were on the future. His old clerking job had no appeal for him. He wanted no more prosaic counter-jumping. The war had given him a new point of view. His new work must be in the great outdoors and touched with romance and adventure.

Pondering his problem as he walked the street, his eyes fell upon a building, the front of which was covered with placards. It was an employment agency. He glanced with casual interest over the assortment of odd jobs offered. He thrilled with sudden excitement as he encountered a sign which read:

Wanted—Three pearl divers; $15 per week.

There was the job for him. He immediately thought of the romance of the South Seas, of diving into crystal ocean depths and bringing up lustrous pearls destined to gleam on the ivory throats of beautiful women in the palaces of the white man's land.

"I'd like to try one of those pearl diving jobs," he sputtered.

"Have you had any experience as a pearl diver?" asked the agent.

"Not exactly, but I'm a darned good swimmer."

"What are you trying to do, kid somebody?"

"No, that's a fact. I'm a good diver, too. I've held my breath underwater 45 seconds. Where is this pearl diving job, Samoa or the coast of Ceyon?"

"It's down King street, in a restaurant. A 'pearl diver,' slily, is slang for 'dishwasher.'"

The war veteran is in need of romance bad.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express

SCOTTISH EDUCATION ACT.

Status of Gaelic In the Scottish Schools.

Light is being thrown upon the genesis of that remarkable amendment to Scottish Education Act, of last year, which gives to Gaelic a less ambiguous position than formerly in the schools of Gaelic-speaking Scotland. Prof. W. J. Watson, who holds the Celtic chair at Edinburgh University, has been reading a paper to the members of An Comunn Gaidhealach on the teaching of Gaelic in those schools. In the course of his address, Prof. Watson said that the official attitude to Gaelic in Scotland had been substantially the same ever since the Education Act of 1872 was passed.

The policy had been to ignore the claims of Gaelic to be taught as an ordinary school subject in Gaelic-speaking districts, and to have children whose mother tongue was Gaelic, and who thought in Gaelic and continued to think in Gaelic all through their lives, taught in precisely the same way as children whose language was English. The results of that policy had been that very many children had grown up illiterate in respect both of Gaelic and English. The smattering of English which they acquired in school gave them no power to appreciate English literature; their English was the stock phrase of the market and the shop.

The latest census report stated that 73 per cent. of the children of the Isles entered school without any knowledge of English. For the great majority of these Gaelic remained the language of thought and of ordinary intercourse, but they could not write a Gaelic letter, and if some of them were able to read the Bible in their native language that was not due to their school system but in spite of it. It became exceedingly clear to himself and others that there was little, if any, hope for Gaelic in their schools as long as the matter was a question of administration.

When, therefore, a new education bill for Scotland was brought forward, and he saw that the time had come to secure for Gaelic a statutory position which would remove it from the chances of administrative apathy. The Gaelic people were appealed to, and gave their voice with considerable emphasis in a petition.

That expression of opinion backed by the strong demand of the Presbyterian Churches and by An Comunn Gaidhealach, resulted in the unanimous adoption of an amendment to the bill making it compulsory on education authorities to provide facilities for the teaching of Gaelic in the Gaelic-speaking areas. They were entitled to assume that the new education authorities would discharge their statutory obligation in regard to Gaelic in an intelligent and sympathetic spirit, and they must in fairness recollect that they had to deal with a difficult situation for which they were not responsible.

New Zealand Freight

For Export Held Two Seasons in Storage

NEW ZEALAND farmers and exporters are watching with anxiety the growth of stocks of meat in the cold stores of the Dominion. There are nearly 7,000,000 freight carcasses of mutton and lamb awaiting shipment and some of this meat has been held already for two seasons, writes the Wellington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

A freight carcass, it may be explained, is 60 pounds of meat, and in shipping measurement it represents three cubic feet, so that New Zealand wants 21,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerated cargo space to clear its stores before the new season commences. The shipping will not be available and the Dominion, once again, will have to carry forward an awkwardly large stock of meat.

Dominion producers are watching the American Meat Trust at the present time. They are not sure that they are being treated fairly, as they call a square deal. New Zealand sells to the British Government its exportable surplus of meat at the following f.o.b. prices per pound: Mutton, 4⅝d. to 5⅝d.; lamb, 6⅛d. to 6½d.; beef, 4¼d. to 5d. Readers will scarcely need to be told that these prices are below the world market rates. The British Government accepts the meat in what is called cold stores, pays an advance on it and arranges for shipment. This contract was entered into during the war and ends in 1920.

The prices admittedly have been profitable to the New Zealand farmer. The only grumble is that the British Government sells the mutton and lamb in England, wholesale, for 1s. 3d. a pound and the beef for 1s. 1d. a pound, and the profit made by the Imperial authorities on this transaction is used to equalize the cost of meat in which Britain's purchases of American meat at 1s. 2d. a pound and over. The American and New Zealand meat is pooled.

From the point of view of Zealand's point of view, does not end there. The Germans sank some of the Dominion's refrigerated steamers. The British Government has commandeered others and used them to carry not merely American troops, but also American meat. Consequently frozen meat has accumulated in the New Zealand stores. True, this meat has been bought largely paid for by the British Government, but it fills the stores, hampers the freezing companies, and threatens to cause a serious state of affairs when the British contract runs out in June. Britain will be in a position to give preference in duty to meat from the Dominion's refrigerated steamers. The new season's meat will have uncertain prospects and heavy storage charges. Prices will fall, and then, with the profits gone, trust, which already has a footing, will have a chance to secure control.

In fact, the producers are sure that the trust has too much influence in London already and they point to the heavy British purchases of American meat at a time when there was a glut as almost fabulous. Some of these purchases were made while New Zealand was offering meat from the congested stores, but perhaps the men at this end are not making sufficient allowance for the transport problem. Obviously it was much easier for Britain to ship meat from America than from New Zealand at the period of acute shipping shortage.

New Zealand farmers are asking now that the New Zealand Government shall urge the Imperial authorities to sell the Dominion's meat at the landed price, independently of meat from any other source. They argue that by this means they can secure increased consumption and hasten the disappearance of the accumulated stocks. The Government will make the desired representations, and a committee of farmers is going to Britain to deal with the situation on the spot.

A Capital Tax.

The demand for a capital tax on excessive profits made during the war is growing every day. It was first put prominently forward in the London Daily Express, a paper which has recently been showing fresh enterprise and energy. The Times, has blessed it, and Lord Rothermere, who during the past two years has been one of the great hidden powers in administration of affairs of state, is strongly calling for it. The old aristocracy would look on such a move with sympathy. Even those who criticize the old British nobility most cannot deny that of the war they gave and did not take. They gave their men folk, the peers of England losing more members of their families in proportion to their numbers than any other section of the community, and they gave their wealth. To-day they are in danger of seeing their homes bought up by the new rich profiteers, the army contractors and the ship owners, by the little manufacturers grown new wealthy and the like. The new men are trying to hustle the old off the scene and the old do not like it. The soldier back from the war, offered his old job at very little over the old pay, feels much the same.

One has to realize, however, the possibility that the Government, hard pushed for money, will decide to raise a capital levy not merely on war profits, but on all capital. The profiteers will probably try to arrange this. Germany raised her great capital levy just after the outbreak of war in 1914 to have funds in hand for the coming campaign. Britain will raise her capital levy to pay the bill.

Sensible Wedding Gift.

In Hungary wedding presents are only given to poor couples to help them to get their home together. The girl friends of the bride show attention by making cakes of various kinds to be partaken of at the marriage feast. Other gifts there are none. And this is a custom that one could wish were more general. There is no wedding cake whither, as the reader will understand it, but each guest receives a kind of sweet cake of the substance of crackneel biscuits, made in the form of a ring about ten inches in diameter.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Wilson's Hardware Store

To Stock and Poultry Raisers.

We carry such well known necessities as :—

ZENOLEUM,
ANIMAL DIP and DISINFECTANTS,
STOCK FOOD,
POULTRY TONIC,
LOUSE DEATH,
OYSTER SHELL AND GRIT.

D. B. WILSON

(Successor to John Fennell)
'Phone 138

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store, Napanee

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

The Coal Question!

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States, and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

Cross cut saws, buck saws, saw sets, axes and axe helves, in great variety, at **WILSON'S Hardware Store.**

Boyes' Grocery.

Choice Groceries. Best fruits in season, good line of confectionery fancy cake and biscuits. Try our black tea. Try our Coffee. We pay the highest price for eggs. 'Phone 236. **G. W. Boyes,** John st

Notice to Camera Owners

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Expert work guaranteed **I am not an amateur.** No need of sending your work out of town when you can have it done better and more promptly here. Regular prices. Use our films for good results. Cameras for sale. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive every attention. Office on John street, next door to Shepherd's grocery.

Mrs. R. B. Shipman

For nice fresh cream candy, also a large assortment of chocolates, green grapes, orange and mixed peels for Xmas go to **H. W. KELLY'S**—he keeps the best.

WE WANT TO BUY YOUR NEW LAID EGGS

Chickens, Fowls, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Either live or dressed. Write us for our weekly price list and advise what you have to offer. We quote you direct.

SPECIAL PRICES for Fancy Quality.

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO,
LIMITED
Montreal, Que. 50c

YOUR BOOTS

May need New Soles or some Repairing.

Rough weather may be expected soon and new soles on your boots will be necessary for your comfort and health.

We can promise you the best of workmanship.

F. P. TENDALL,
O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

No connection with any other firm.

Double Acting—
Doubly Saving

EGG-O Baking Powder

Sold Everywhere

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada 37

Ontario Business College, Limited.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.
(52nd Year)

Famed throughout Canada, the United States, the West Indies and in South America for its thorough business training and the success of its thousands of graduates. The College publishes the three standard commercial text-books by J. W. Johnson, F.C.A. Write for the free descriptive catalogue.

I. L. MOORE, Principal.

42-13t

PHOTOS **Amateurs Attention** Picture Framing

Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED by a Practical Photographer, at

THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.

ENLARGING COPYING

NEW GARAGE!

Repairing and Painting all Makes of Cars

Independent of any special car.

Gasolene, Oils, Tires, Etc., always on hand.

DAY and NIGHT SERVICE.

Your patronage solicited.

J. M. GRAHAM, Proprietor.
Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Morning class.
10.30—New Year's Service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Regular Service.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting.
Wednesday 7.30—Prayer service.
Thursday 7.00—Three C's meet
Thursday, 8.00—Brotherhood services.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat ; First class Workman ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call,

J. N. Osborne.

NOTICE ?

Parties wanting an employee or employees, please apply to Mr. N. E. Root, representative (Official) D. S. C. R., Napanee District. Phone 43 or write Box 410, Napanee, Ont.

Our Moral Leadership.

The fact that there will be a "dry" United States next year, and a Canada pretty well "moistened," may be evidence of the "moral leadership" of this country that Hon. N. W. Rowell talks about. And again it may not.—Brantford Expositor.

The Market Grocery

A splendid line of choice groceries all fresh and good. Fresh and dried fruits. A nice assortment of fancy cakes and biscuits. We think we can please you and would welcome an opportunity to serve you.
Phone 154. **Thompson Bros.**

Change of Date.

The meeting announced by the Farmers' Dairy Co. for Wednesday, January 17th, in the Town Hall, has been changed to TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, in the Town Hall. This meeting will be of great interest to the milk producers of this district, and a large gathering of dairymen should be present to hear the plans of the Farmers' Dairy Co. placed before the milk producers of the district.

Notice !

Only a few more days before Xmas. I have a good line of Ladies' Wrist Watches, the kind that are good. Also a good line of gold and silver filled Rings, signet rings, diamond rings, and all kinds of jewellery and French Ivory. Lots of the 1847 Rogers flatware. Marriage licenses issued, wedding rings, and I give personal attention to all watch repairing. Give me a call before you buy.

M. TAYLOR'S Jewellery Store,
Next to Henry's Bookstore.

Township of Richmond.

Deputy-Returning Officers for the coming election have been named as follows : For Polling Sub-Division No. 1, Edmund Long ; for Polling Sub-Division No. 2, Jacob Smith ; for Polling Sub-Division No. 3, Harvey Rikley ; for Polling Sub-Division No. 4, John Doyle ; for Polling Sub-Divicion No. 5, Thos. Richmond. Will all Deputy Returning Officers meet the Clerk at the Napanee Express Printing Office on Saturday, January 3rd, at 2 p.m.

J. McKITTRICK, Clerk.

Rexall Catarrh Jelly gives quick relief for cold in the head—35c. and 50c. per tube at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

G.W.V.A.'S Choice.

At a special meeting of the Local Branch G.W.V.A., held in their club rooms on December 22nd, 1919, it was decided not to place any members in the field for municipal office, but the following men who were nominated on Dec. 29th have been endorsed by the Association, and will have the whole-hearted support from the members. We also extend to the Mayor and Reeve elect our most hearty congratulations.

F. Jas. Roblin.
Dr. E. Ming.
A. Stacey.
J. Lowry.
F. S. Boyes.
A. E. Paul.

Try the Royal Crown Pastry Flour, there is none to equal it for your pies and cake. You can get it at **H. W. KELLY'S** grocery.

GIVES WIFE
GLYCERINE MIXTURE

A retired merchant whose wife suffered for years from catarrh of the stomach finally gave her simple glycerine, buckthorn bark, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. ONE bottle produced great results. Because Adler-i-ka acts on both upper and lower bowel it removes all foul matter which poisoned stomach. Relieves ANY CASE sour stomach or gas on stomach. Often CURES constipation. Prevents appendicitis. Wallace's Drug Store.

Carvers in cases, carvers in pairs, Rodgers Bros. celebrated 1847 silver plated knives, forks, and spoons at **DAVY'S Hardware Store.**

Police Court.

On Monday Herbert Clancy, charged with a breach of the O. T. A. appeared before Magistrate Rankin and was assessed $207.50, or six months in gaol. Clancy went to gaol.

Thos. Burns, arrested for stealing a robe from a rig in the Royal hotel yard was found guilty and sent up for one month.

Henry Storms, who has been wanted by the police since last October, was arrested by Chief Barrett on Saturday and appeared before the magistrate charged with stealing clothes from the G. T. Ry. boarding cars. He was sent to the Industrial School for an indeterminate period.

Automobile Skates are the last word in lightness, strength, and durability. The skates with aluminium tops. All prices and sizes at **WILSON'S Hardware Store.**

Buy Your Xmas Handkerchiefs Early.

A Splendid Assortment to choose from.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

The services will be conducted by Rev. J. W. Jones, Secretary of the Synod.

Special

Fresh caught White Fish, 20 cents per pound.

E. R. TODD
Market Meat Shop.

Ship Your Hogs and Cattle on Monday.

With the Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association, and get the highest market price.

S. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship hogs on Saturday, January 3rd, and will pay $17.25 for first-class hogs. Usual cut on sows. Save your hogs for Saturday.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

Annual Conference.

The annual Brethren Conference will be held in the Forrester's Hall, Rankin block, begining Thursday, January 1st, and will continue over Sunday. Afternoon meetings at 3 p.m. ; evening meetings at 7.30 p.m.

Gillette razors, Durham Duplex razors, razor strops, and shaving brushes at **DAVY'S Hardware Store.**

Poultry Meeting.

The Napanee Poultry Association will meet on Monday night, January 5th, at 8 p.m., in the office of the Department of Agriculture. The breed for judging, at this meeting, are White Leghorns. Everybody welcome.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Wanted Hogs and Cattle.

Will ship hogs on Friday, January 9th, and pay $17.00 cwt. or $17.25 cwt. for hogs. If market advances will pay more. Fat cattle and new milch cows wanted at highest prices. Hold your hogs for Friday.

FRED WILSON.
Telephone 226.

Dr. Bell's and Fleming's Veterinary remedies are sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Some Experience!

"I were a-layin' down behind the breastwork one day," said the veteran liar, quoted in the Edinburgh Scotsman, **"a-firin' at the henemy, an' a'ittin' 'em hevery time, when I 'ears the patter of a 'one's 'oofs behind me. Then a voice said: 'Ho, there, you with the deadly haim! Just come 'ere 'alf a mo'!' I turned round and salooted, an' who should it be but Sir John French! 'E come up an' shook me by the 'and. 'Wot's yer name?' sez 'e. 'Logan, general,' sez I. 'Your first name,' sez 'e. 'Dan, sir,' sez I. 'Dan Logan, general.' 'Well, Dan,' sez 'e, 'go 'ome. You're a-killin' too many men. It don't seem 'ardly fair. It's massyere, that's wot it is. An' look 'ere, Dan, don't call me general, call me Jack,' sez 'e."**

Comestible Coal.

"What kind of coal do you wish, mum?"

"Dear me, I am so inexperienced in these things. Are there various kinds?"

"Oh, yes. We have egg coal, chestnut—"

"I think I'll take egg coal. We have eggs oftener than we have chestnuts."

Kind-Hearted Man.

"By the way, George, what shall we get Mabel for a wedding present? She gave us that plush upholstered chair that's in the attic, you know."

"I don't think we'd better send her anything, dear. Why not let bygones be bygones?"

Carpet Sweepers, floor brushes, and O'Cedar mops at **DAVY'S Hardware Store.**

No need to throw away your Thermos bottle if broken. You can get a refill at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

SUNDAY, JAN. 4th

10.30—Regular service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening service.

The pastor will conduct both services. Special New Year's themes.

The Young People's Societies will meet as usual next week.

Prof. Baird, organist and choirmaster.

Get your skates, pucks, and hockey sticks at **WILSON'S Hardware Store.**

The regular meeting of the Hospital Aid will be held in the council room, Monday, January 5th, from 2 till 5 p.m.

Wallederma-(Winter Balm) for chapped hands—dries in and is not greasy. 25c. the bottle at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

The I.O.D.E. will serve tea in their room Thursday, January 8th from 3 till 5 p.m. Will all members and friends come and help in the relief work the Chapter is endeavoring to do.

Hearty congratulations are to be extended to little Miss Edna Carroll, Tamworth, who was the winner of a first prize gold medal presented to her at the closing exercises of the school at Christmas by her teacher, Miss Blanche Murphy. This medal was donated by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, Inc., for the best essay on "Prevention of Fires" in the home and factory, and was the first to be won in that district.

CURLING

The Annual Bonspiel of the Central Ontario Curling Association takes place this season at Napanee on January 6th and 7th next.

The Central Ontario Curling Association was originated by some of the Clubs in Eastern Ontario to promote inter-club matches and has in past years been composed of Kingston, Napanee, Belleville, Eastern Hospital, with the addition of Brockville and Prescott in some seasons. The keenness of the competition and the good fellowship that these annual matches developed resulted in the expansion of the Association and this year Cobourg Port Hope and Picton joined the Association.

In 1917, in addition to the regular home and home games between the clubs in the Association it was decided to hold a bonspiel open to all clubs belonging to the C. O. C. A., and it was held at Kingston.

So successful was it, that it has since become an annual affair and this year it has been thrown open to all comers, and in addition to the rinks entered by the clubs in the Association, entries are expected from Lindsay, Peterboro, Campbellford and Oshawa.

The Napanee Curling Club are the owners of one of the finest rinks in Eastern Ontario and all Competitors are assured of splendid ice, keen play and good fellowship.

Electric irons and toasters at **DAVY'S Hardware Store.**

ODESSA

Christmas visitors : Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Hamm and Charles Hamm, Toronto, with Mr. and Mrs George Hamm ; Miss Florence Clyde, Kingston, with her mother, Mrs. T. Clyde ; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Graham and family and Miss Stella Graham, of Toronto, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Graham ; Mr. and Mrs. Blake Gilbert, Sillsville, with Mr. and Mrs. William Frink ; Fred Sproule, of Toronto, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Sproule ; Miss May Redden, Oshawa, with Mr. and Mrs. Austin Fraser ; Alexander Clark, Toronto, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark ; Mrs. S. Bird, Belleville, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Calder ; Miss Gladys Venton and Miss Eva Venton, of the Laidlaw's staff, Kingston, with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Venton ; Miss Grace Sharpe, at the Dominion.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Davy left last Tuesday to spend Christmas with their son, Harry Davy, Toronto.

Dr. J. M. Fraser has bought a well established dental business in Gananoque, and will begin practice on January 1st.

The tea meeting in the Methodist church, Thursday night, was as usual a great success, the proceeds amounting to $127.

At the same time a banquet was held in the Salvation Army barracks, free to all, the generous gift of George Burnett, that all might partake of the Christmas joys and share in the good things that accompanies the season's greetings.

The annual Christmas ball was held last Friday night with the usual crowd attending. The excellent music furnished by the Salisbury orchestra, Kingston.

NEARLY 3,400 KILLED.

In Ontario last year, the lives of 3,380 persons were claimed by consumption. This is all the more terrible because most of them might have been saved had they been helped in time.

Here is a case in point. Several years ago a man came to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. He had been on Active Service in Africa, where hardship and exposure had broken down his health. Suspicious of his symptoms he sought our aid. A short time ago he wrote:

"Through your Hospital a soldier of the South African War regained his health and a family a happy home."

This is not an isolated case, for many others have been restored to health and anxious families. It takes much money to carry on the work. Your gift, for whatever amount, will be gratefully received.

Contributions may be sent to Sir William Gage, 84 Spadina avenue, or George A. Reid, 223 College street, Toronto.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 39tf

SYMINGTON'S

is the place to get the Following Goods :

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed. Cracked Corn. Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.
50-tf

Masters & Snider

Funeral Directors and Embalming

Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee

Phone—Office 30, Residence 145. 8tf

The Optical Department at Smith's Jewelry Store will close Friday, Dec. 12th and remain closed until Dec. 31st. We will endeavour to keep up the repair service but we will be unable to test eyes or fit glasses from Dec. 5th to Dec. 31st. **Please note these dates.**

Skates, skate straps, hockey sticks and pucks, at **DAVY'S Hardware Store.**

WONDERLAND

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Mary MacLean, in a six reel special feature, "THE WEAKER VESSEL."

Also 3rd episode of the "RED GLOVE," and Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

"OH BOY," something new, something novel, something tasty, a Farce Comedy which is a cut of laughter from start to finish—a scream of delight—in seven reels. Als Fatty Arbuckle Comedy.

WEDNESDAY

Wm. Fox presents the 1919 Extravaganza, "FAN FAN."
Also Mutt and Jeff Cartoons.

THURSDAY

Special World Feature.

Orchestra Monday Night
Admission : 10c. and 15c.
Saturday Matinees, 6c. and 11c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

New Store on Dundas St.,
Next to Miller's Livery.

FULL STOCK OF
Flour, Bran, Shorts, Oil Cake, Hog Feed, Feed Flour, etc.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
10tf

Storage Batteries.

The life of a storage battery depends on the care it gets. A battery left in a discharged condition deteriorates very rapidly. Bring your batteries in to us for winter storage and have them looked after by battery experts. Batteries rebuilt and new ones furnished for all makes of cars.

C. A. WISEMAN.

1-c

One of our washing machines will save HALF your time and ALL the hard work—electric, water power, or hand power. See them at **WILSON'S Hardware Store.**

Join in the war against rats and mice. Elkay's Rat Paste is the best weapon known—25c. a tube at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

RECONSTRUCTION

is a word that has been mis-used for many purposes, but it can be properly apllied to our business, we are

SPECIALISTS

—In—

BUILDING and RECONSTRUCTION

and prepare plans and sketches and advise you on any class of Building Work.

Large Stocks of LUMBER, Lath, Shingles, Asphalt, Brantford, and other Roofings, Beaver Board, Wall Board Sheating Paper, etc.

METALLIC ROOFING

Company's products, Garages, Steel Shingles, Corrugated Sheets of highest quality.

Let me quote you on a Steel Barn or any other construction work.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
45tf

STRAND THEATRE!

House of First-Class Photo Plays

M. MAKER, Proprietor.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JANUARY 2nd and 3rd

Bryant Washburn in a five reel Paramount Picture, "THE WAY OF A MAN WITH A MAID."

Also good two reel Comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JANUARY 5th and 6th

Pauline Frederick, in a five reel drama, "A DAUGHTER OF THE OLD SOUTH."

Also Comedy and News.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JANUARY 7th and 8th

Artcraft Pictures present Ethel Clayton in "WOMAN'S WEAPONS."

Also 6th episode of Elmo Lincoln and Grace Cunard, in "ELMO THE MIGHTY."

Orchestra Music on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
ADMISSION : Adults, 10c. Children 5c.
We pay the War Tax
Saturday Matinees, 6c. to all.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars,
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, Proprietor

NEW SUITS
—AT—
$15.00
New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y,
Napanee, Ont.

Do not neglect to call and see our big display of
Bracelet Watches
We have beauties, all good grades, as we carry no cheap ones, so our name will carry a guarantee of Good Quality.
Watches from $17.00 Upwards.
Marriage Licenses.
Wedding Rings.
—at—
F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Have you tried Ingersoll Cream Cheese for lunches. R. W. KELLY has a fresh shipment in.

Kodaks and supplies for sale at WALLACE'S, sole agents for Napanee.

S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
CHOICE GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BALED HAY AND STRAW
Cordwood and Cut Wood.
Phone 101.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 123

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University,
OFFICE—Centre Street. PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes,
Telephone—262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 2 p. m. till 3 p. m.—7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—239.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—Bridge Sreet, east.

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
41

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS SALARIES

The question of Teacher's salaries has come to the front all over America during the past year. While the war was on school teachers patiently and uncomplainingly accepted a stationary salary and in some instances decreases in salary. It was in keeping with the spirit of the sacrifice which was everywhere being shown. More than that the teachers out of their not too large earnings cheerfully stinted themselves to contribute to the great cause, to the Red Cross, to the Patriotic fund and other forms of war work. The war is now over but the cost of living being higher than ever the teachers have seen practically all other classes of employees gain increases and argue they should now ask for more generous treatment is natural. They are justified in asking for this consideration.

In Manitoba this question was brought up and dealt with years ago The Teachers Federation in that Province prepared their case very throughly. There, as here, the teachers wished only to guard against being thought agitators. They marshalled their facts and arguments with great care and submitted them to the public as well as to the educational authorities. They called their case to their own bulletin. They said:

"Realizing that no factor is so important in a nation's life as the school, the teacher, who gives to their job with a faithfullness unequalled by any other profession save that of the clergy. At times they felt that in the mad rush for wealth they alone recognized the importance of the ethical factor, of ideals in life as things to be reckoned with if Canada was to become a nation in the best sense of the word. During the last few years certain things have received a revelation. The war revealed to us the value of being up a nation's strength other factors need to be considered in addition to resources of mine, sea, forest and farm. This together with the confusion resulting from widespread readjustment has driven the nation to see that the teacher is a 'key' factor. Consequently everywhere we find a new valuation of the teacher's work; and the school is now the first question of public policy. At the same time we have people discovered that the teachers were working under conditions that were rapidly undermining the whole system of public instruction and imperilling the citizenship of the future. Hence, enquiries were set on foot and organizations made for one object alone; to keep and secure the very best talent for the highest and most important of public services."

By the very nature of their vocation teachers are restrained form adopting the methods employed by other classes to compel attention to their needs. Here the Manitoba Bulletin on this point says: "Further there should be no antagonism between the teacher and his employer. Their common interest, the child, forbids anything of the sort. The duty of the teacher or the employing public that would weaken the fine sence of mutual responsibility in each. Capital to the disadvantage of this high duty. At the same time the economic pressure upon teachers and on independent school environment are such that immediate remedy must be forthcoming. The public must be led to believe that his ideal'sm is not being capitalized. Determination on the part of the teacher, courage in stating the situation, and patience in pursuance of carefully considered policy are needed just now in addition to whole-hearted discharge of duty."

With all these sentiments the school teachers of Saskatoon will heartily agree. But they feel as the Manitoba teachers do, and as teachers all over the continent feel, that they are now fairly entitled to an increase in salary which will correspond in a measure at least with the greater cost of living. They, too, feel that their idealism should not be capitalized.

What Star is satisfied that the Saskatoon School Board has not resolved through any niggardliness of spirit to refuse the teachers request in the form in which it was presented. The members of the Board are truthful in all that that word means. They have in their keeping not only the training and the welfare of the children, but as well the money of the tax paying public. To the latter they owe the duty of properly expending the funds intrusted to their care and, it must be admitted, the present state of the city's finances does not admit of any carelessness in this respect. On the other hand the public does not want the teaching staff of the city schools to be treated unfairly.

The position of the Board can be briefly summed up thus: The school tax is higher than any western city, principally because our schools being newer than the others, our debenture redemption charge is still high. The city's financial position is delicately balanced between good and bad and we must do our share towards maintaining the city's credit. Our salaries do not compare favourably with those of almost all the cities of this continent. The bonus and automatic increase now being paid will add $20,000 to our salary expenditure for the year. We feel that the teachers deserve more money but what are we to do? How far will the taxpayers authorize us to go?

Against this the teachers can point to their years of training upon admittedly low salaries and the very difficult situation they have to face in the present costly rate of living. They can point to their minimum salary of $840 and then to the report of the Dominion Civil Service Commission, which estimates that the annual necessary expenditure for a person without dependants is $903. This is for actual living expenses and takes no account of sickness or desirable saving for the future. It certainly should not be the aim of any school board to strike just the border line of existence in the matter of salaries. There should be at least a comfortable margin beyond that point for the ease of the recipient's mind and for occasional luxuries.

The plan of granting temporary bonuses is open to reasonable criticism. Less objection could have been taken to it in war time. It cannot be justified now. Either the teachers are entitled to the full amount paid them or they are not, and if they are, the full sum ought to go to them as a straight salary. The bonusing method can fairly be described as a sword of Damocles held over their heads. At a meeting of business men held at Moose Jaw the bonus method of payment was severely condemned. The Regina Leader, discussing the same point, said:

"The servant is worthy of his hire, and until school trustees everywhere display a willingness to impose the necessary taxation to enable them to pay adequate salaries to teachers there will be a shortage of qualified teachers, and at last now in the profession will gradually drop out."

Conditions financially may not be just the same in Saskatoon as in Regina or Moose Jaw. Nevertheless, this city has quite as efficient, quite as faithful teachers as have those cities, and they should not be placed under any disability by reason of having decided to teach in Saskatoon rather than in other centres.

If drastic economies are imperative those in authority must first find it possible and advisable to do their paring upon some other expenditure and provide sufficient funds to permit the school board to deal more generously with one of our most important and efficient bodies of public servants.—Saskatoon Star.

o

TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

British Plans to Get People Back to Land.

Labor in the United Kingdom has been represented in some quarters as hostile to the settlement on organized lines of the people on the land. The statement, however, is not found to be supported by facts. The plans to place discharged soldiers and sailors on the land and to establish land banks in connection therewith, are being carried out with a full sense of the importance of the movement in relation to national welfare. That the solution of industrial unrest is intimately bound up with the scheme is shown in letters recently forwarded to Herbert E. Easton, the honorary secretary of the British Immigration League.

J. T. Chaverthy, the president of the Cardiff Coal Trimmers' Union, and member of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, after declaring his "most hearty and cordial support to the movement in favor of the establishment of land banks," wrote that as a representative of labor, he regarded it as absolutely essential that it should be made as easy as possible for the people to be settled on the land. "The present position is, he continued, that thousands come flocking into our great industrial centres, and this, in consequence, is one of the causes of industrial unrest. If we are to prosper as a nation, it seems to me that it is essential that the Government should offer every means possible, and certainly by the means indicated above, to provide opportunities for many of our discharged sailors and soldiers and others to settle upon the land."

Writing from the House of Lords, Lord Willoughby de Broke, who has prominently identified himself with the land back movement, and is a patron of the British Immigration League, declared that the strength of the British nation was its main power. It was surely the proper function of government to equip the agricultural industry at home and beyond the seas in such a manner as to make it more attractive than it had been in the past, and capable of rearing a healthy race.

Viscount Templetown wrote: "If we are going to have industrial peace, and without it the fruits of our victory will pass away, the land must be used to relieve the congestion of the cities. Public opinion has justly condemned the profiteers, but if they will apply some of their gains in financing land settlement, they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing the money will be used for the common welfare."

Cheating the Ex-Soldier.

Appearing before Medical Boards in 1916 and 1917, a private in the R.F.A.—a married man with four children, who had enlisted voluntarily in 1915—was each time "marked for discharge," although urged by his C.O. not to press for release, as he was "doing such good work in the army." According to his request, he continued in khaki until, upon the formation of the Ministry of National Service, his good work was rewarded by an appointment as "Area Recorder' at a salary of £400 per annum. Still technically a soldier, he waited patiently for his discharge. He was disappointed to find that on the replacement of his army pay by a civil salary there were growing arrears of payment. To meet this it was arranged, under official sanction, that his C.O. should advance him certain sums of money for his immediate needs, and it was not until he had borrowed £25 in this way that the National Service authorities made the extraordinary announcement that his comfortable appointment was "reserved," and must be cancelled. It having been discovered that the appointment was one for which "a serving soldier" was not technically eligible. In the circumstances, the very least these blundering bureaucrats should have done was to have paid the soldier's salary up to the date of the cancellation of his appointment—instead of which they actually ordered him to refund out of his own pocket the £25 advanced on their account. For downright, injustice this is, as George Robey would say, "the uttermost extension of the outside edge."

Where Are They?

Where are the girls who were to return to the kitchens after the conclusion of the war work, as was predicted? Where are they? Not in the kitchens; and trades and professions utilising female help are unable to long use them. Perhaps, like Francois Villon's girls, "The wind has blown them all away." They can't all be in the movies.

o

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MISS BROWNE HAD TO GIVE UP POSITION

Was In a Badly Run Down Condition For Six Months—Tanlac Restores Her.

"Tanlac has helped me so much that it is a great pleasure to recommend it," said Miss Laura C. Browne, of 87 Glen Lake Ave., Toronto Ont.

"I suffered from a nervous break down," she continued " and for six months I was in a dreadful condition. My appetite failed, strength and energy left me and I was so nervous I could hardly keep still. I would have dizzy spells when I would almost faint. My condition was such that I had to give up my position and for several months I could not do any work at all. I could hardly sleep, lost several pounds in weight, and became very despondent, for nothing helped me and I was getting worse all the time.

"Hearing so much about Tanlac I decided to try it and before I had finished my second bottle I was feeling so much better that I kept right on taking it and have recovered entirely from the nervous breakdown. My appetite is fine, I sleep like a child, and am in better health than I have been in years. I have regained all my lost weight and really feel as well as I had ever been sick at all."

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. OOSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.
(advt)

o

CANADIAN RUNS N. Y. HOTELS.

The Story of John M. Bowman Reads Like a Romance.

John M. Bowman, "the Toronto man who went to New York without any money, and just looking for a job, and who now operates six New York hotels and two resort hotels elsewhere, has had a career like a movie hero. Mr. Bowman is frequently, though unjustly, known by comparatively few people in that city. The November American Magazine tells his story:

"Only a comparatively few years ago he was driving a truck in New York! Later, he broke saddle horses. But always he had the idea that he was cut out for the hotel business. Any other kind of work he regarded as temporary—as a means to an end. But no matter how humble the job, Bowman contrived to use it in some way for permanent gain.

"Even his first little job, doing errands for his grandmother, taught him something of definite value.

"In his native town, Toronto, was a factory that had wood shavings to give away. Young Bowman's grandmother liked these for starting a fire in the kitchen stove. So she would often ask him to go to the factory and fetch a bag. The bag he got was full of shavings. Young Bowman did not like this at all. He did not mind the physical labor of it much, but he imagined that he looked ridiculously undignified bearing a bulky sack of shavings through the streets.

"However, he willingly did as his grandmother desired because of the twenty-five-cent piece he knew she would give him. Gradually it dawned on him that there was nothing undignified about the task, that no honest labor, earning money one needs, is undignified. In fact, he came to feel that boys who loafed about the street corners and accumulated laughed at him, while doing nothing themselves, were really less dignified than he.

"This wholesome view about useful work has clung to him ever since. When the Biltmore was under construction and there was some question about its being ready to be opened on schedule, Bowman, who was to be its manager, used to put on old clothes and climb about over the building to see what was going on.

On the day that it was thrown open to the public, there was a lot of confusion about the turning on of water into certain pipes. And the only man who knew exactly where each valve was located and where each pipe led was Bowman himself. He was obliged to put on a pair of overalls and personally take charge of the plumbing emergency.

"Bowman's first Hotel job was at a little resort in the Adirondacks, when he was only nineteen years old. Because of the short season there, he desired a permanent place at some good hotel in New York City. A wealthy man gave him a letter of introduction to the manager of what was then one of the best hotels in New York, a place that Bowman had thought a suitable field for his talents.

"He mailed the letter of introduction to the hotel manager, and requested permission to call. But he got no response. He wrote again and asked for the return of the letter of introduction. Even then he got no reply, and he formed a strong opinion about the character of the man who had failed to answer a letter in such gross and needless discourtesy.

Years later Bowman became president and directing manager of the company that took over that same hotel, and his first official act was to discharge the manager who had failed to answer a letter. He did not discharge him to vent personal spleen, but because he thought the man lacked that sense of courtesy and consideration which should be among the qualifications of a successful manager.

"Having failed to get the hotel job he sought in New York, Bowman had to do whatever work he could find to do. Whatever it was he obliged to be so economical that each meal was a genuine problem.

"Later he secured work at the Holland House under one Gustav Baumann. Baumann headed a company that put up the Hotel Biltmore and induced Bowman to be its manager. A few months after the hotel was ready for occupancy, Baumann died. In a short time Bowman had so thoroughly convinced the board of directors of his ability that he not only was permanently retained as manager, but was made president of the company.

Then he branched out and now operates six great New York hotels—the Biltmore, the Commodore, the Belmont, the Manhattan, the Murray Hill, and the Ansonia. He also controls two great resort hotels — the Belleview at Belleair, Florida, and the Griswold at New London, Connecticut. Mr. Bowman is 42 years old."

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

CANADA WILL GET MORE AS RESULT OF WAR.

It Is Hoped That the Effect of the Sending of Young Canadians to Oxford Will Prove More Beneficial Now Than It Did Before 1914.

THERE is no escaping the fact that the Rhodes scholars who had gone to Oxford University from Canada before the war had not succeeded, through their efforts at the great English centre of learning or by their achievements after completion of their studies there, in dispelling the doubt in Great Britain, if not in Canada, that the Cecil Rhodes education scheme could have all the good effects contemplated by its founder. Neither in scholarship nor in social influence had the Canadians made themselves preeminent in the Oxford community. Their proficiency in athletics, while acknowledged and employed to advantage in university contests, was not accepted altogether as a creditable asset. They were in some quarters accused of a tendency to hold themselves aloof from the university life and critics who readily admitted their general qualifications of character and courtesy were inclined to feel that they went rather too definitely for the main chance, concentrating where they might well have expanded, with perhaps over-emphasis on frugality where the Rhodes idea could have been more definitely furthered by a regard for comradeship.

All this must be considered, however, as relating to the rarefied days of the period before the war. War conditions brought an enforced cessation of the migrations of Rhodes students, so far as Germany was concerned, a permanent estoppage by act of Parliament. Now that the war is over, the postponed scholarships are to be filled, and, under revised regulations and changed conditions, possibly Canadian nominees will progressively more successful in their Oxford relationship. For one thing, they will undoubtedly be, on the whole, a more sincere cordiality of feeling, as between Britons and Canadians, than any which the Rhodes scholars of pre-war days unfortunately encountered. The very understanding which Cecil Rhodes foresaw as desirable, and aimed so definitely at promoting, has been cultivated by the experiences of the war to a growth which, for many observers, makes the continuance of the Rhodes scholarships appear in a measure superfluous. Of course, such a view is too superficial. The scholarships are desirable and should be maintained. Whatever lack of full fruition could be noted concerning them before the war is enough to emphasize the desirability of continuing them now. And while the war has brought to light the peculiar similarities of Canadians and Britons, it has no less advantageously set forth that there are differentiating characteristics and habits of thought. That so much has been gained of better understanding and more intimate appreciation, by either one for the other, is all the more reason why the Rhodes arrangement should be carried on.

Modifications may be required. Some, that were imperative, have already been made. Scholarships in the old days would have taken German students to Oxford will hereafter be the means of increasing the representation from other portions of the British Empire. The reasonableness of this decision can hardly be challenged, in view of the impossibility of making the scholarships that are available cover a considerable number of countries other than those of English speech. There is nothing to prevent the German scholarships from going again to Germans, if future development should warrant the restoration; but in the meantime they well may go to communities like the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in South Africa, Saskatchewan in Canada, and even Kimberley, the city where Cecil Rhodes became famous.

BIRDS' FLIGHT NOT SPEEDY.

Pigeons Make 33 Miles an Hour, But Seldom More.

The bird hunter, particularly of the duck-shooting variety, is apt to get a bit careless with his chatter of the speed of the game bird. Miles per hour are tossed around with the lavish hand that marks the apportioning of inches to the length of the fish when the fisherman foregathers. Most duck hunters are persuaded that a duck coming down the wind is something like two wing strikes behind sudden death, but several jumps ahead of a streak of lightning in speed. A hundred miles an hour is a popular figure, or, for those which to pile still more figures or occasionally to cut down a bit.

While a gale boosting at the tail-feathers of a duck that is a swift duck anyhow does add perceptibly to the speed of the bird, yet there is no record of the marvelous speed claimed for game birds under ordinary conditions.

There is used in ballistic science an instrument called the chronograph, which in the form most used consists of a weight held up by an electro-magnet, a spring-impelled knife-blade is held by another magnet in such a fashion that if released it springs out and runs a contact of soot first applied to the weight. First a mark is made in the soot in the weight opposite the knife.

When the bullet or charge of shot goes through a screen of wires connected with the magnet holding the weight and placed at the muzzle of the gun, the wires are cut and the weight starts to fall. When the bullet or shot charge passes through the second screen of wires, say ninety feet from the muzzle, the cutting of the wires permits the knife to fly out and mark the falling weight. Then the distance between the marks on the weight is measured, and as heavy weights fall a short distance always at the same speed, it is easy to translate the distance between the marks into time, and so to find how long the bullet took to cross the space between the screens.

A canny British ballistic shark rigged up a pair of such screens much closer together, and made them of fine silk and wire. The gallery had a lighted end and a dark one. Various British game birds were released back of the screens, promptly flying for the light at the end of the gallery, and so their speed was taken by the chronograph just as is the bullet.

A dozen tough "blue rock" pigeons, birds living in the rocky cliffs of England and much used for old-time live birds, recorded thirty-three miles an hour or fifty feet per second for the fastest one, twenty-six miles an hour for the slowest one. Out in the open, flying over measured course and timed with stop-watch, the fastest pigeon registered twenty-seven miles an hour.

British pheasants, bred purposely for shooting and noted for their speed and rocketing flight, flew through the chronograph at the rate of 33.3 miles an hour, measured, in the open one bird made thirty-eight miles, or fifty-six feet per second. Partridges made from twenty-six to 34.5 miles an hour through the chronograph, and in the open ranged from 27.6 to thirty-two miles an hour, or forty to forty-two feet per second.

The average of twelve carrier pigeon races in England and the continent, ranged from eighty-seven to 309 miles, showed an average of thirty-six miles an hour. The fastest bird flew fifty-five miles an hour, the slowest in all the races, but still a winner, fifteen miles an hour. Doubtless the difference was due to wind force and direction.

These are the fastest birds possible to breed, and developed for winning races.

No argument is possible with the chronograph; little argument is possible with the official time taken for carrier pigeons, provided brother pigeon doesn't sit somewhere on a limb and make love to a 5.9 pigeon instead of keeping on his way.

An interesting check on some of these games we have near their bird was flying a hundred miles an hour because they had to lead him 'steen feet would be to paint a duck on a long board at the end of an express train running at, says, sixty miles an hour, and let the gunner blaze away at the painted duck. A normal duck shooting ranges to check up the speed of the painted bird, with the "lead" necessary to allow the charge to hit the wild duck alleged to have gone 100 miles per. Neither train nor painted duck will give a fair idea of the actual speed, because they are both large; the little bird often deceives.

COMMUNITY HALLS NEEDED.

Athletic Fields Part of Plan for Rural District Development.

It is well recognized that social as well as economic conditions have much to do with community development and with the well being. With many rural sections a very desirable condition existing, there has been noted for some time the need of a per meeting places or of desirable centres for community gatherings and for organizing community effort.

Having these facts in mind the Legislature of Ontario at its last session passed an "Act respecting the establishment of community halls and athletic fields in rural districts." This act was introduced by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture and provides for giving financial assistance to rural communities for the purpose of erecting community halls, or for providing such accommodation in consolidated schools.

In order to safeguard against the possibility of these halls being unsuitable for the purposes intended, the act provides regulations, one of which specifies that the hall shall include an auditorium or assembly room with moveable seats, stage and other equipment; refreshing, including library and kitchenette. The auditorium must have a level floor and be suitable for recitals, dramatic entertainments and the discussion of public questions, it being intended that such a building should be available for all meetings and gatherings of a community nature in the broadest sense of the meaning of these terms, and consistent with the regulations made under the act.

It is also provided that each community hall shall have in connection with it at least three acres of land—adjoining the building or in close proximity to it—this land to be used for sports, picnics and outdoor gatherings. The Ontario Department of Agriculture undertakes to give assistance in the erection of these halls by offering prepared plans of buildings, and will make a grant to the municipality desiring to erect a community hall up to 25 per cent. of the cost of the building, the grant not to exceed the sum of $2,000. The cost of the building shall be exclusive of the cost of the land for the hall and adjoining grounds. The halls are to be erected and supervised by a board of management in each township or municipality.

The plans when not supplied by the department must be approved by it before building commences. Authority is given under the act for municipalities throughout Ontario to raise the necessary money for building these halls by the issue of debentures as provided by the Ontario municipal act. The provincial regulations state that every hall erected under the act shall be available for any public gathering of an educational, fraternal, religious or social nature, or for the discussion of any public question, and no organization shall be denied use of the building for religious, fraternal or political reasons." Subject to the regulations of the board as to hours and discipline, the reading room and library are to be open to all.

This act is designed as a measure for making rural life more attractive than it has been in the past, and to fill what has been a long felt want among the residents of rural municipalities throughout Ontario.

It Worked.

McMackerel was defending a man in a murder case, according to an exchange. The case looked hopeless; the prosecution was soon done. Then came the defense. In a quite conversational tone McMackerel began to talk to the jury. He just described in vivid colors a pretty country cottage hung with honeysuckle, a young wife preparing supper, and the rosy youngsters waiting at the gate to greet their father on his return home for the evening meal. Suddenly McMackerel stopped. He drew himself up to his full height. Then striking the table with his fist, he cried, in a voice that thrilled every bosom: "Gentlemen, you must send him back home to them!" A red-faced juror choked and blurted out: "By George, sir, we'll do it!" McMackerel without another word, sat down, and ten minutes later the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner wept as he shook his counsel's hand. "No other man on earth could have saved me as you have done, Mr. McMackerel," he sobbed. "I ain't got no wife or family, sir."

WRIGLEY'S
The Greatest Name In Goody-Land
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM LASTS THE FLAVOUR
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM LASTS MORE
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM
MADE IN CANADA
SEALED TIGHT — KEPT RIGHT
The Flavour Lasts

North of Fifty-Three

By Bertrand W. Sinclair

"Behold the Promised Land," he breathed, "and the gateway thereof, lying a couple of miles to the north."

They were, it seemed to Hazel, crowding precariously on the very summit of the world. On both sides the mountain pitched away sharply in rugged folds. Behind them, between them and the far Pacific, rolled a sea of mountains, snow-capped, glacier-torn, giganitic.

"Down there," Roaring Bill waved his hand, "there's a little meadow, and turf to walk on. Lord, I'll be glad to get out of these rocks! You'll never catch me coming in this way again. It's sure tough going. And I've been scared to death for a week, thinking we couldn't get through."

"But we can?"

"Yes, easy," he assured. "Take the glasses and look. That flat we left our outfit in runs pretty well to the top, about two miles along. Then there's a notch in the ridge that you can't get with the naked eye, and a wider cut on running down into the basin. It's the only decent break in the divide for fifty miles so far as I can see. We're lucky to hit this pass."

"Suppose we couldn't get over here?" Hazel asked. "What if there hadn't been a pass?"

"That was beginning to keep me awake nights," he confessed. "Do you realize that it's getting late in the year? Winter may come—bing!—inside of ten days. And me caught in a rock pile, with no cabin to shelter my best girl, and no hay up to feed my horses! You bet it bothered me."

She hugged him sympathetically, and Bill smiled down at her.

"But it's plain sailing now," he continued. "I know that basin and all the country beyond it. It's a pretty decent camping place, and there's a fairly easy way out."

He bestowed a reassuring kiss upon her. They sat on the boulder for a few minutes, then scrambled downhill to the jack-pine flat, and built their evening fire. And for the first time in many days Roaring Bill whistled and lightly burst into snatches of song in the deep, bellowing voice that had given him his name back in the Cariboo country. His humor was infectious. Hazel felt the gods of high adventure smiling broadly upon them once more.

At noon, two days later, they stepped out of a heavy stand of spruce into a sun-warmed meadow, where ripe yellow grasses waved to their horses' knees. Hazel came afoot, a fresh-killed deer lashed across Silk's back.

Bill insisted, as if taking his bearings, then led to where a rocky spur of a hill jutted into the meadow's edge. A spring bubbled out of a pebbly basin, and he poked about in the grass beside it with his foot, presently stooping to pick up something which proved to be a short bit of charred stick.

"The remains of my last campfire," he smiled reminiscently. "Packs off, old pal. We're through with the trail for a while."

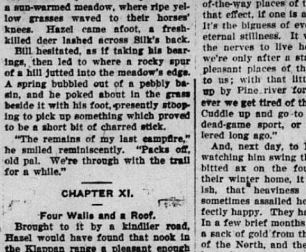
CHAPTER XI.

Four Walls and a Roof.

Brought to it by a kindlier road, Hazel would have found that nook in the Klappan range a pleasant enough place. She could not deny its beauty. But she was far too frail weary to appreciate the grandeur of the Klappan range. She desired nothing so much as rest and comfort, and the solemn mountains were neither restful nor soothing. They stood too grim and aloof in a lonely land.

There was so much to be done, work of the hands; a cabin to build, and a stable, hay to be cut and stacked so that their horses might live through the long winter—which already heralded his approach with sharp, stinging frosts at night, and flurries of snow along the higher ridges.

Bill staked the tent beside the spring, fashioned a rude fork out of a pronged willow, and fitted a handle to the scythe he had brought for the purpose. From dawn to dark he swung the keen blade in the heavy grass



Swung the Keen Blade in the Heavy Grass.

which carpeted the bottom. Behind him Hazel piled it in little mounds with a fork. She insisted on this, though it blistered her hands and brought furious pains to her back. If her man must strain every nerve she would lighten the burden with what strength she had. And with two pair of hands to the task, the piles of hay gathered thick on the meadow. When Bill judged that the supply reached twenty tons, he built a rude sled with a rack on it, and hauled in the hay with a saddle horse.

"Amen!" said Bill, when he had emptied the rack for the last time, and the hay rose in a neat stack. "That's another load off my mind. I can build a cabin and a stable in six feet of snow if I have to, but there would have been a slim chance of haying once a storm hit us. We wouldn't go hungry—there's moose enough to feed an army ranging in that low ground to the south."

"There's everything that one needs, almost, in the wilderness, isn't there?" Hazel observed reflectively. "But still the law of life is awfully harsh, don't you think, Bill. Isolation is a terrible thing when it is so absolutely complete. Suppose something went wrong? There's no help, and no mercy—absolutely none. Nature, when you get close to her, is so inscrable."

Bill eyed her a second. Then he put his arms around her, and patted her hair tenderly.

"Is it getting on your nerves already, little person?" he asked. "Nothing's going to go wrong. I've been in wild country too often to make mistakes or get careless. Life isn't a bit harsher here than in the human ant heaps. What does the old, settled country do to you when you have neither money nor job? It treats you worse than the worst the North can do; for, lacking the price, it denies you access to the abundance that mocks you in every shop window, and bars you out of the houses that line the streets. Here, everything needful is yours for the taking. No, little person, I don't think the law of life is nearly so harsh here as it is where the mob struggles for its daily bread. It's more open and aboveboard here; more up to the individual. But it's lonely sometimes. I guess that's what ails you."

"Oh, poof!" she denied. "I'm not lonely, so long as I've got you. But sometimes I think of something happening to you—sickness and accidents, and all that."

"Forget it!" Bill exhorted. "That's the worst of living in this big, still country—it makes one introspective, and so confoundedly conscious of what puny atoms we human beings are, after all. But there's less chance of sickness here than any place. Wait till I get that cabin built, with a big fireplace at one end. We'll be more comfortable, and things will look a little rosier. That thing of constanting burry and hard work gets on everybody's nerves."

The best of the afternoon was still unspent when the haystacks were terminated, and Bill declared a holiday.

When the fire had sunk to dull embers, and the stars were peeping shyly in the open flap of their tent, she whispered in his ear:

"You mustn't think I'm complaining or lonesome or anything, Billy-boy, when I make remarks like I did today. I love you a heap, and I'd be happy anywhere with you. And I'm strong and truly at home in the wilderness. Only—only sometimes I have a funny feeling; as if I were afraid. I look up at these big mountains and they seem to be scowling—as if we were trespassers or something."

"I know." Bill drew her close to him. "But that's just mood. I've felt the same sensation myself—a queer, indefinable foreboding. All the out-of-the-way places of the earth produce that effect, if one is at all imaginative. It's the bigness of everything, and the eternal stillness. It would be hard on the nerves to live here always. But we're only after a stake—then all the pleasant places of the earth are open to us; with that little old log lodge up by Pine river for a refuge when ever we get tired of the world at large. Cuddle up and go to sleep. You're a dead-game sport, or you'd have hollered long ago."

And, next day, to Hazel, sitting by watching him swing the heavy, double-bitted ax on the foundation logs of their winter home, it all seemed foolish, that heaviness of heart which sometimes assailed her. She was perfectly happy. They had plenty of food. In a few brief months Bill would wrest a sack of gold from the treasure house of the North, and they would journey home by easy stages. Why should she brood? It was sheer folly—a mere ebb of spirit.

Fortune favored them to the extent of letting the October storms remain in abeyance until Bill finished his cabin, with a cavernous fireplace of rough stone at one end.

Followed then the erection of a stable to shelter the horses. Midway of its construction a cloud-bank blew out of the northeast, and a foot of snow fell. Then it cleared in brilliant days of frost. Bill finished his stable. At night he tied the horses therein. By day they were turned loose to rustle their fodder from under the crisp snow. It was necessary to husband the stock of hay, for spring might be late.

After that they went hunting. The third day Bill shot two moose in an open glade ten miles afield. It took them two more days to haul in the frozen meat on a sled.

He also laid in a stock of frozen trout by the simple expedient of locating a large pool, and netting the speckled denizens thereof through a hole in the ice.

So their larder was amply supplied. And, as the cold rigidly tightened its grip, and succeeding snows deepened the white blanket till snowshoes became imperative, Bill began to string out a line of traps.

December winged by, the days succeeding each other like glittering pearls on a black ground of long, drear nights. Christmas came. They mustered up something of the holiday spirit, dining gayly off a roast of caribou. For the occasion Hazel had saved the last half dozen potatoes. With the material at her command she evolved a Christmas pudding, serving it with brandy sauce. And after satisfying appetites bred of a morning tilt with Jack Frost along Bill's trap line, they spent a pleasant hour picturing their next Christmas. There would be holly and bright lights and music—the festival spirit freed of all restraint.

A day or two after the first of the year Roaring Bill set out to go over one of the uttermost trap lines. Five minutes after closing the door he was back.

"Easy with that fire, little person," he cautioned. "She's blowing out of the northwest again. The sparks are sailing pretty high. Keep your eye on it, Hazel."

"All right, Billum," she replied. "I'll be careful."

Not more than fifty yards separated the house and stable. At the stable end stood the stack of hay, a low hummock above the surrounding drift. Except for the place where Bill daily removed the supply for his horses there was not much foothold for a spark, since a thin coat of snow overlaid the greater part of the top. But there was that chance of catastrophe. The chimney of their fireplace yawned wide to the sky, vomiting sparks and ash like a miniature volcano when the fire was roughly stirred, or an extra heavy supply of dry wood laid on. When the wind whistled out of the northwest the line of flight was fair over the stack. It behooved them to watch wind and fire.

Hazel washed up her breakfast dishes, and set the cabin in order according to her housewifely instincts. Then she curled up in the chair which Bill had painstakingly constructed for her especial comfort with an ax and knife for tools. She was working on

She Was Working on a Pair of Moccasins, After an Indian Pattern.

a pair of moccasins after an Indian pattern, and she grew wholly absorbed in the task, drawing stitch after stitch of sinew strongly and neatly into place. When at length the soreness of her fingers warned her that she had been at work a long time, she looked at her watch.

"Goodness me! Bill's due home any time, and I haven't a thing ready to eat," she exclaimed. "And here's my fire nearly out."

She piled on wood, and stirring the coals under it, fanned them with her husband's old felt hat, forgetful of sparks or aught but that she should be cooking against his hungry arrival. Outside, the wind blew lustily, driving the loose snow across the open in long, wavering ribbons. But she had forgotten that it was in the dangerous quarter, and she did not recall that important fact even when she sat down again to watch her moose steaks broil on the glowing coals raked apart from the leaping blaze. The flames licked into the throat of the chimney with the purr of a giant cat.

No sixth sense warned her of impending calamity. It burst upon her with startling suddenness only when she opened the door to throw out some scraps of discarded meat, for the blaze of the burning stack shot thirty feet in the air, and the smoke rolled across the meadow in a sooty cataract.

Bareheaded, in a thin pair of moccasins, without coat or mittens to fend her from the lance-toothed frost, Hazel ran to the stable. She cut the two horses out, perhaps before the log walls became their crematory. But Bill, coming in from his traps, reached the stable first, and there was nothing for her to do but stand and watch with a sickening self-reproach. He untied and clubbed the reluctant horses outside. Already the stable end against the hay was shooting up tongues of flame. As the blaze lapped swiftly over the roof and ate into the walls, the horses struggled through the deep drift, lunging desperately to gain a few yards, then turned to stand with ears pricked up at the strange sight, shivering in the bitter northwest wind that assailed their bare, unprotected bodies.

Bill himself drew back from the fire and stared at it fixedly. He kept silence until Hazel timidly put her hand on his arm.

"You watched that fire all right, didn't you?" he said then.

"Bill, Bill!" she cried. But he merely shrugged his shoulders, and kept his gaze fixed on the burning stable.

To Hazel, shivering with the cold, even close as she was to the intense heat, it seemed an incredibly short time till a glowing mound below the snow level was all that remained; a black-edged pit that belched smoke and sparks. That and five horses humped tail to the driving wind, stolidly enduring. She shuddered with something besides the cold. And then Bill spoke absently, his eyes still on the smoldering heap.

"Five feet of caked snow on top of every blade of grass," she heard him mutter. "They can't browse on trees, like deer."

He had stuck his rifle butt first in the snow. He walked over to it; Hazel followed. When he stood, with the rifle slung in the crook of his arm, she tried again to break through this silent aloofness which cut her more deeply than any harshness of speech could have done.

"Bill, I'm so sorry!" she pleaded. "It's terrible, I know. What can we do?"

"Do? Huh!" he snorted. "If I ever have to die before my time, I hope it will be with a full belly and my head in the air—and mercifully swift."

Even then she had no clear idea of his intention. She looked up at him pleadingly, but he was staring at the horses, his teeth biting nervously at his under lip. Suddenly he blinked, and she saw his eyes moisten. In the same instant he threw up his rifle. At the thin, vicious crack of it, Silk collapsed.

She understood then. With her hand pressed hard over her mouth to keep back the hysterical scream that threatened, she fled to the house. Behind her the rifle spat forth its staccato message of death. For a few seconds the mountains flung whiplike echoes back and forth in a volley. Then the sibilant voice of the wind alone broke the stillness.

Numbed with cold, terrified at

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

After Years of Suffering with Dyspepsia, this Fruit Medicine Gave Relief

MLLE ANTOINETTE BOUCHER

917 Dorion St., Montreal.

"I am writing to tell you that *I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'* for this remedy relieved me when I had abandoned all hope of ever recovering my health.

I suffered terribly with Dyspepsia. I had it for years and all the medicines I took did not do me any good.

I read something about 'Fruit-a-tives' being good for all Stomach Troubles and Disorders of Digestion so I tried them. After finishing a few boxes, *I was entirely relieved* of the Dyspepsia and my general health was restored.

I thank the great fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives', for this wonderful relief."

Mlle ANTOINETTE BOUCHER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

the elemental ruthlessness of it all, she threw herself on the bed, denied even the relief of tears. Dry-eyed and heavy-hearted, she waited for her husband's coming, and dreaded it—for the first time she had seen her Bill look on her with cold, critical anger. For an interminable time she lay listening for the click of the latch, every nerve strung tight.

He came at last, and the thump of his rifle as he stood it against the wall had no more than sounded before he was bending over her. He sat down on the edge of the bed, and putting his arm across her shoulders, turned her gently so that she faced him.

"Never mind, little person," he whispered. "It's done and over. I'm sorry I slashed at you the way I did. That's a fool man's way—if he's hurt and sore he always has to jump on somebody else."

"O-Don't, Bill!" she cried forlornly. "I know it's my fault. I let the fire almost go out, and then built it up big without thinking. And I know being sorry doesn't make any difference. But please—I don't want to be miserable over it. I'll never be careless again."

"All right; I won't talk about it, hon," he said. "I don't think you will ever be careless about such things again. The North won't let us get away with it. The wilderness is bigger than we are, and it's merciless if we make mistakes."

"I see that." She shuddered involuntarily. "It's a grim country. It frightens me."

"Don't let it," he said tenderly. "So long as we have our health and strength we can win out, and be stronger for the experience."

"How can you prospect in the spring without horses to pack the outfit?" she asked, after a little. "How can we get out of here with all the stuff we'll have?"

"We'll manage it," he assured lightly. "We'll get out with our furs and gold, all right, and we won't go hungry on the way, even if we have no pack train. Leave it to me."

CHAPTER XII.

Jack Frost Withdraws.

All through the month of January each evening, as dusk folded its somber mantle about the meadow, the wolves gathered to feast on the dead horses. Still Hazel's nerves were strained to the snapping point. Sometimes, when Bill was gone, and all about the cabin was utterly still, one, bolder or hungrier than his fellows, would trot across the meadow, drawn by the scent of the meat. Two or three of these Hazel shot with her own rifle.

But when February marked another span on the calendar the wolves came no more. The bones were clean.

There was no impending misfortune or danger that she could point to or forecast with certitude. Nevertheless, struggle against it as she might, knowing it for pure psychological phenomena arising out of her harsh environment, Hazel suffered continual vague forebodings. The bald, white peaks seemed to surround her like a prison from which there could be no release. From day to day she was harassed by dismal thoughts. She would wake in the night, clutching at her husband. Such days as he went out alone she passed in restless anxiety. Something would happen. What it would be she did not know, but to her it seemed that the bleak stage was set for untoward drama, and they two the puppets that must play.

When Bill drew her up close in his arms, the intangible menace of the wilderness and all the dreary monotony of the days faded into the background. But they, no more than others who have tried and failed for lack of understanding, could not live their lives with their heads in an emotional cloud. For every action there must be a corresponding reaction. They who have the capacity to reach the heights must likewise, upon occasion, plumb the depths. Life, she began to realise, resolved itself into an unending succession of little, trivial things, with here and there some great event looming out above all the rest for its bestowal of happiness or pain.

February and March stormed a path furiously across the calendar. Higher and higher the drifts piled about the cabin, till at length it was banked to the eaves with snow save where Bill shoveled it away to let light to the windows. Day after day they kept indoors, stoking up the fire, listening to the triumphant whoop of the winds.

"Snow, snow!" Hazel burst out one day. "Frost that cuts you like a knife. I wish we were home again—or some place."

"So do I, little person," Bill said gently. "But spring's almost at the door. Hang on a little longer. We've made a fair stake, anyway, if we don't wash an ounce of gold."

"How are we going to get it all out?" She voiced a troublesome thought.

"Shoulder pack to the Skeena," he answered laconically. "Build a dugout there, and float downstream. Portage the rapids as they come."

"Oh, Bill!" She came and leaned her head against him contritely. "Our poor ponies! And it was all my carelessness."

"Never mind, hon," he comforted. "They blinked out without suffering. And we'll make it like a charm. Be game—it'll soon be spring."

By April the twentieth the abdication of Jack Frost was complete. A kindlier despot ruled the land, and Bill Wagstaff began to talk of gold.

* * * * * * *

... that precious yellow metal sought by men.
In regions desolate.
Pursued in patient hope or furious toil;
Breeder of discord, wars, and murderous hate;
The victor's spoil.

So Hazel quoted, leaning over her husband's shoulder. In the bottom of his pan, shining among a film of black

In the Bottom of His Pan Lay Half a Dozen Bright Specks.

sand, lay half a dozen bright specks, varying from pin-point size to the bigness of a grain of wheat.

"That's the stuff," Bill murmured "It looks as if we'd struck it pretty fair. It's time, too—the June rise will hit us like a whirlwind one of these days."

"About what is the value of those little pieces?" Hazel asked.

"Oh, fifty or sixty cents," he answered. "Not much by itself. But it seems to be uniform over the bar—and I can wash a good many pans in a day's work."

"I should think so," she remarked. "It didn't take you ten minutes to do that one."

Whitey Lewis and I took out over two hundred dollars a day on that other creek last spring—no, a year last spring, it was," he observed reminiscently. "It isn't as good, but it's not to be sneezed at, either. I think I'll make me a rocker."

"I can help, can't I?" she said eagerly.

"Sure," he smiled. "You help a lot, little person, just sitting around and keeping me company."

"But I want to work," she declared. "I've sat around now till I'm getting the fidgets."

"All right; I'll give you a job," he returned good-naturedly. "Meantime, let's eat that lunch you packed up here."

In a branch of the creek which flowed down through the basin, Bill had found plentiful colors as soon as the first big run-off of water had fallen. He had followed upstream painstakingly, panning here always, and now and then a few grains of coarse gold to encourage him in the quest. The loss of their horses precluded ranging far afield to that out-of-the-way stream which he had worked with Whitey Lewis when he was a free lance in the North. He was close to his base of supplies, and he had made wages—with always the prospect and lure of a rich strike on the next bar.

"In the morning," said he, when lunch was over, "I'll bring along the ax and some nails and a shovel, and get busy."

That night they trudged down to the cabin in high spirits. Bill had washed out enough during the afternoon to give a respectable showing on Hazel's outspread handkerchief. And Hazel was in a gleeful mood over the fact that she had unearthed a big nugget by herself. Beginner's luck, Bill said teasingly, but that did not diminish her elation.

As the days passed there seemed no question of their complete success. Bill fabricated his rocker, a primitive, boxlike device with a blanket screen and transverse slats below. It was faster than the pan, even rude as it was, and it caught all but the finer particles of gold.

A queer twist of luck put the cap-sheaf on their undertaking. Hazel rap a splinter of wood into her hand, thus putting a stop to her activities with shovel and pail. Until the wound lost its soreness she was forced to be idle. So she rambled along the creek one afternoon, armed with hook and line on a pliant willow in search of sport.

The trout were hungry, and struck fiercely at the bait. She soon had plenty for supper and breakfast. Wherefore she abandoned that diversion and took to prying tentatively in the lee of certain boulders on edge of the creek—prospecting on her own initiative, as it were. She had no pan, and only one hand to work with, but she knew gold when she saw it—and, after all, it was but an idle method of killing time.

In this search she came upon a large, rusty pebble, snuggled on the downstream side of an overhanging rock right at the water's edge. It attracted her first by its symmetrical form, a perfect oval; then, when she lifted it, by its astonishing weight. She continued her search for the pinkish-red stones, carrying the rusty pebble along. Presently she worked her way back to where Roaring Bill labored prodigiously.

"Look at these pretty stones I found," she said. "What are they, Bill?"

"Those?" He looked at her outstretched palm. "Garnets."

"Garnets? They must be valuable then," she observed.

"Yes, if you can find any of any size. What's the other rock?" he inquired casually. "You making a collection of specimens?"

"That's just a funny stone I found," she returned. "It must be iron or something. It's terribly heavy for its size."

"Eh? Let me see it," he said.

She handed it over.

He weighed it in his palm, scrutinized it closely, turning it over and over. Then he took out his knife and scratched the rusty surface vigorously for a few minutes.

"Huh!" he grunted. "Look at your funny stone."

He held it out for her inspection. The blade of the knife had left a dull yellow scar.

"Oh!" she gasped. "Why—it's gold!"

"It is, woman," he declaimed, with mock solemnity. "Gold — glittering gold!

"Say, where did you find this?" he asked when Hazel stared at the nugget, dumb in the face of this unexpected stroke of fortune.

"Just around the second bend," she cried. "Oh, Bill, do you suppose there's any more there?"

"Lead me to it with my trusty pan and shovel, and we'll see," Bill smiled.

Forthwith they set out. The overhanging boulder was a scant ten minutes' walk up the creek.

Within five minutes his fingers brought to light a second lump, double the size of her find. Close upon that he winnowed a third. Hazel leaned over him, breathless. At last he reached bottom. The boulder thrust out below in a natural shelf. From this Bill carefully scraped the accumulation of black sand and gravel, gleaning as a result of his labor a baker's dozen of assorted chunks —one giant that must have weighed three pounds. He sat back on his haunches, and looked at his wife, speechless.

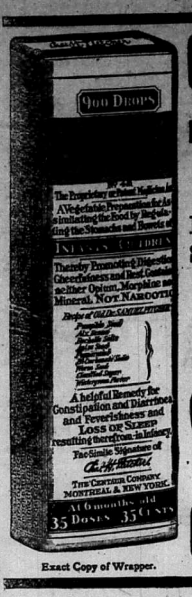
(To be Continued

Prevent Disease Outbreaks.

Sometimes we cannot prevent outbreaks of live stock diseases on our farms, but we can and should always use every preventive measure and see that proper precautions are taken when the disease first makes its appearance.

Danish Butter.

The present production of butter in Denmark is about 1,900,000 pounds per week, as against 3,000,000 pounds per week previous to the war. Danish herds have been reduced to some 1,200,000 animals.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

LUMBER

Cedar Posts, Shingles and Lath.

Clear Fir Ceiling and Flooring.

STAIRWORK and Interior Trim.

ROBERT LIGHT, Richard Street.
Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.

IF IT'S AN

"EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

MADE IN CANADA

Ask

E. J. POLLARD

About this Canadian Product

No. 1 $65.00 Terms if you wish No. 2 $85.00

Toronto Office: 72 Queen St., West, Toronto, Ont.

SHILOH quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs.

HOW YOU CAN TELL GENUINE ASPIRIN

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!

There is only one Aspirin, that marked with the "Bayer Cross"—all other tablets are only acid imitations.

Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Cold, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages, can be had at any drug store. Made in Canada.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

VEGETABLES FOR STORAGE.

Temperature, Moisture and Ventilation Are Important Factors.

More than 60 per cent. of all the vegetables kept for winter use spoil as a result of improper storage, according to a statement made by W. C. Gaylord, of Purdue University. Any vegetable which can be kept at all will remain in an edible condition long after its natural time of ripening, if put under the proper conditions of storage.

Success in the winter storage of vegetables means that only the best material be used. The vegetables should be sound, fully matured and not over ripe. Age tends to produce the quality, while immaturity means softness of tissue, which soon breaks down under storage conditions. Careful handling of all vegetables to be stored is of extreme importance in insuring success.

Proper temperature, moisture and ventilation are the three things that must be observed in placing the products in storage. Indiscriminate piling of crops in cellars and other places of storage always results in improper keeping and subsequent heavy losses. Different types of vegetables require different conditions of storage.

Garden products requiring these various conditions of storage may be divided into three classes. First, those requiring a cool, moist atmosphere with a temperature, ranging from 34 to 40 degrees. This class of crops includes potatoes, beets, carrots, cabbage, celery and radishes. A storage place such as an unwarmed cellar or pit will be satisfactory for this class.

The second class of vegetables are those requiring a cool, dry temperature with a circulation of air. Onions are the principal crop coming under this class, and success in storing them requires that these conditions be observed closely.

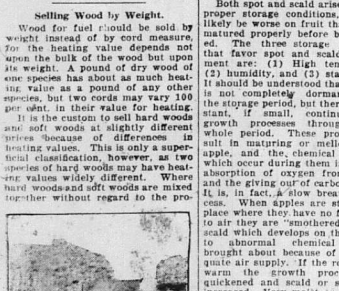
Pumpkins and squashes come under the third class, which requires a warm, dry storage place. They should be well dried and placed where the temperature never goes below 50 degrees.

Such crops as salsify or vegetable oyster, parsnips, etc., may be kept in the garden throughout the winter, since freezing improves their quality.

Selling Wood by Weight.

Wood for fuel should be sold by weight instead of by cord measure, for the heating value depends not upon the bulk of the wood but upon its weight. A pound of dry wood of one species has about as much heating value as a pound of any other species, but two cords may vary 100 per cent. in their value for heating.

It is the custom to sell hard woods and soft woods at slightly different prices because of differences in heating values. This is only a superficial classification, however, as two species of hard woods may have heating values widely different. Where hard woods and soft woods are mixed together without regard to the proportion of each the values may be so different, that one man may, for the same money, buy twice as much heating value as another. The shape and size of the sticks may also cause great variation in the actual amount of wood substance, and therefore of fuel. If weight were the measure, the species, shape and size of sticks would make little difference, provided the wood were thoroughly seasoned. It would be necessary, however, to fix certain standards as to time of seasoning of wood.



Not Only Is Well-Arranged Farm Timber Land a Source of Fuel, but It Shelters Farmstead From Prevailing Winds, Keeping Down Fuel and Feed Bills.

An increased market for wood fuel should open up good opportunities for operators of thresher and silo-cutting outfits or others who have gasoline or kerosene engines to do custom sawing during the winter.

Crop Failures.

The crop failures in the Far East are causing grave anxiety in British North Borneo, and the prices of Siamese rice are more than three times as high as two years ago. The shortage is even now so acute that a food controller has been appointed. The Government conducts the import of rice through agents, and the laborers in the estates have been rationed.

APPLES IN STORAGE

HOW THE ROTS AFFECT THE FRUIT.

Storage-room or Cellar Should Be Clean and Reasonably Dry, With the Temperature Low — Apples Keep Better In Small Lots Than In Large Close Piles.

It is estimated that in Ontario the average yearly loss from apple scab amounts to about 25 per cent. of the crop. No definite figures are available as to the losses due to the rot of apples in storage, but it is at least 10 per cent., and perhaps reaches 20 per cent. on the average. The losses from rot are of greater importance economically than those from scab, since they involve the loss of a considerable amount of direct human labor—that is, the apple is lost after it has been picked, handled several times, and stored away.

Apple rots are of course due to the attacks of certain fungi, of which two are most common in Ontario, namely the Black Rot fungus and the Blue Mold fungus. Of these the last is the cause of the greater part of the rot in storage. These fungi are living plants which grow in the tissue of the apple and destroy it, after which they produce immense numbers of very minute dust-like "seeds," which we call spores. These spores will grow just like seeds, and as they are so small they are readily blown about by the lightest air currents, and thus the fungus is spread from one apple to another. The following hints will be of use in helping to keep down the amount of rot in stored apples.

In the first place the storage-room should be clean. The Blue Mold fungus will grow on various kinds of litter and produce its spores very plentifully on rotten fruit. If the cellar is kept free from dirt and refuse, and no rotten fruits are allowed to remain there, the chances for rot infection are greatly lessened.

The cellar should also be kept reasonably dry. The spores of these rot fungi, like seeds, will not start to grow unless they have sufficient water. A reasonably dry cellar will, therefore, keep the spores from germinating, even if there are some of them present.

Rot fungi get into the apple usually at some wound or bruise. The less injury that apples receive in handling the less rot will develop afterwards.

When the storage cellar is emptied in spring, it should be thoroughly cleaned, and if possible whitewashed or treated with disinfectant to destroy all spores of the rot fungi. The musty smell which is present in many cellars is produced by the Blue Mold fungus, consequently if the characteristic moldy odor remains in the cellar this fungus is certainly somewhere about, and every effort should be made to get rid of it before the next season's crop is stored there.

In addition to the above notes on fungus rot attention should also be called to the spotting and scalding of apples in storage, which is not due to fungi, but which is the direct result of improper storage conditions. Spotting and scalding of apples is very frequent towards spring. The spots on the skin are sunken and brown and greatly disfigure the fruit for sale, while scalding is even more damaging to the appearance. In this latter trouble the flesh just under the skin turns brown in irregular areas. While, as noted, these troubles are not directly due to rot fungi, they are likely to give easy entrance to rot producing fungi afterwards.

Both spot and scald arise from improper storage conditions, and will likely be worse on fruit that has not matured properly before being picked. The three storage conditions that favor spot and scald development are: (1) High temperature; (2) humidity, and (3) stagnant air. It should be understood that the fruit is not completely dormant during the storage period, but there is a constant, if small, continuation of growth processes throughout the whole period. These processes result in maturing or mellowing the apple, and the chemical processes which occur during them involve the absorption of oxygen from the air and the giving out of carbon dioxide. It is, in fact, a slow breathing process. When apples are stored in a place where they have no free access to air they are "smothered" and the scald which develops on them is due to abnormal chemical changes brought about because of an inadequate air supply. If the room is too warm the growth processes are quickened and scald or spotting is increased. Very moist or humid air also aggravates these troubles.

It is obvious that in an ordinary cellar spotting and scalding can be largely avoided by a little attention to the needs of the fruit for cool, dry conditions, and a continuous supply of fresh air during the storage period.

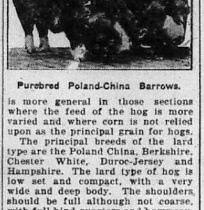
It is recommended (1) that apples should be stored in small lots rather than in large close piles or bins. They should preferably be kept in open slatted boxes or other similar containers which will allow all the fruit to have free access to air. (2) That the temperature be kept as low as is consistent with protection from frost and (3) that plenty of ventilation be provided. If the air is changed frequently in the cellar the incoming supply will not only renew the oxygen but will drive out the old, stagnant air which is laden with moisture and overcharged with carbon dioxide. The method of ventilation can best be determined by conditions; in some instances air shafts can be used while in others the opening of doors and windows on mild days will be possible. In almost all cases some simple means of securing frequent changes of air can be readily adopted and the fruit thus kept free from scald and spot troubles.—W. A. McCubbin.

CHOOSING OF HOGS.

Animals Weighing From 175 to 250 Pounds Command Highest Prices.

There is no best breed of swine. Some breeds are superior to others in certain respects and one breed may be better adapted than another to certain local conditions. The essential point is that after the farmer has once decided upon the kind of hog to raise he should stick to this decision and develop the chosen breed to its highest possible standard. It is not feasible for one individual to raise several different breeds and bring them to perfection. In making his choice, too, the farmer should be guided by the kind of breeds already established in his locality. If he selects one of these he is not likely to make a mistake.

There are two distinct types of swine, namely, the lard and the bacon types. Swine of the lard type outnumber those of the bacon type in this country. The lard type is preferred by the people, consequently the majority of feeders produce a rapid-fattening, heavy fleshed lard type. The production of choice bacon



Purebred Poland-China Barrows.

is more general in those sections where the feed of the hog is more varied and where corn is not relied upon as the principal grain for hogs.

The principal breeds of the lard type are the Poland China, Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey and Hampshire. The lard type of hog is low set and compact, with a very wide and deep body. The shoulders should be full although not coarse, with full hind quarters and hams carried out straight to the tail and thickly fleshed down to the hock. The flesh should be thick and evenly distributed throughout the body.

The size and weight are largely determined by market conditions. At present pigs weighing from 175 to 250 pounds ordinarily command the highest prices.

The principal breeds of the bacon type are the Tamworth and large Yorkshire, both of British origin. The bacon type is very different from the lard type, being longer in leg and body, with less width of back and lighter in the shoulders and neck. The first impression that this type conveys is one of leanness and thinness. Much emphasis is laid on the development of side, because it is the side of the hog that is used for the production of bacon. On the other hand, large, heavy hams are not desirable on a bacon hog.

Protecting Fruit Canes.

Alternate freezing and thawing may be the cause of plants winter killing, or the winter killing may result from continued cold drying out the wood. This latter killing is not liceable in the case of raspberries and roses. The more mature the canes or wood the less liability to injury. Conditions favorable for late fall growth may produce wood that will not stand the temperature if more mature, as degree of maturity in the wood will lessen the injury due to a low temperature. To protect raspberry canes they are bent over along the row and covered with soil. Care is necessary not to break the canes. The canes are bent over and the tips covered, and soil filled under the parts that do not touch the ground, mounding up until the whole plant is covered. This covering is removed gradually early in the spring. Climbing roses may be taken down and covered as indicated for raspberries, and the bush roses mounded up conical-shaped to a depth of eight or ten inches around the plant. The branches above this may be lined, but the necessary buds will be kept alive below the covering and all the dead branches can be cut out to good buds the next spring. Over this mound around the new plants a mulch of three or four inches of strawy manure should be placed. This should be done just before continuous cold weather sets in, and removed as soon as the sap begins to flow in the spring. In mounding avoid leaving deep holes for water to lodge in near the roots of the plants.

Perennials are better of a light mulch about two inches deep. However, care should be exercised in not making it too deep to cause rotting of the crown. This is particularly liable to happen with the perennials such as digitalis or foxglove, campanula, pansies, sweet william and hollyhock, for which a light covering of straw just sufficient so that the plants can be seen through the straw is, we find, the best, or just sufficient to prevent excessive freezing and thawing but not enough to hold the crown wet during a continued cold spell.—W. S. Blair, superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

Shiloh 25

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870

In Maidenhood, Womanhood and Motherhood

London, Ont.:—"For many years Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been my most favorite medicine. I have taken it for the ailments pertaining to womanhood and before and after motherhood, and it always proved excellent. I have also recommended "Favorite Prescription" to many friends who have taken it with good results. It is the best medicine I know of today for women or girls who are weak and suffering."—MRS. WM. STEEL, 179 Richmond St.

Favorite Prescription should have the full confidence of every woman in Canada because it contains no alcohol and no narcotic. Dr. Pierce knew, when he first made this standard medicine, that whiskey and morphine were injurious, and so he has always kept them out of his remedies. Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package Tablets.

TOP COAT FOR COUNTRY WEAR

An ideal coat for the cool evenings. It is of soft camel's hair, with transparent bone buttons and buckles. The trimming is indeed effective and the coat is regarded as the acme of style.

TO CLEAN BLACK STRAW HATS

Alcohol and Water With Coloring Substance, Will Aid in Renovation of Millinery.

Black straw hats may be cleaned with alcohol and water and some of the commercial coloring substances used to restore color and luster. White straw hats may be cleaned with a solution of one teaspoonful of oxalic acid to a pint of cold water; or by suspending the hat, after it has been thoroughly wet, in a barrel at the bottom of which sulphur is burning in a tin dish.

Black satin ribbons may be renovated by laying them on a board and sponging with ammonia and water or alcohol and water. They should then be pressed while damp after they have been covered with a piece of tissue paper.

Velvet may be steamed by one of two methods. By the first, the velvet is held in front of the spout of a steaming tea kettle and the steam allowed to pass through the velvet. The velvet must not be held too close or steam spots will be made. The velvet must not be brushed immediately after the steaming. By the second method the velvet is held over a hot iron which has been covered with a damp cloth. The steam from the cloth will pass through the velvet and the velvet may be brushed at the same time.

Telautograph.

Two Swedish engineers have invented a telautograph that can be used on either a short or long circuit without adjustment, or even on a telephone line.

More than 200,000 people are employed in the mines in India.

ATTIRE FOR MISS OF 1920

This is an advance model of fall winter wear for milady of fashion. It is of stunning wool duvetyn, brick color, with a flaring peplum on the coat and gorgeous trimming of grosgrain ribbon.

The newest capes are of hopsacking, lined with brilliant colors.

Dyed Her Faded Skirt, Also a Coat

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Just Like New—So Easy!

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give anew, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything! A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you *"Diamond Dye"* Color Card.

HOMESPUNS LEAD FOR WRAPS

Capes Reaching to Knees, Rounded in Front, Have Slits for the Armholes.

If a wrap is needed with a tailored suit it is found in a rough serge or homespun cape. These capes reach only to the knees. They are rounded in front, have slits for the armholes and a rolling collar that goes to the hem in front. They are in gray, sometimes in white, but oftenest in dark blue. When serge is used it is often ornamented with openwork bands, the threads pulled out to outline squares of the material.

These capes are not lined; their seams are so arranged that they can be worn without lining. They are quite comfortable and look better than the satin cape. They give more warmth, and warmth is something that every American desired the past summer in Paris. The price of wood is high and there have been few American rooms in which it has not been burning every forenoon to dry out the room as well as to warm it.

A Paper in the forefront of Progressive Movements.

THE STAR is sometimes described as a Radical. Without admitting all that the term sometimes involves, The Star regards the description as a compliment rather than a criticism---for what it really means is that

THE TORONTO STAR

is in the forefront of progressive movements.

Take the Farmers' Movement. Its city friends used good-naturedly to chaff the Star when, on occasion, it suffered defeat fighting the Farmers' cause. Now, when the Farmers' movement has many friends, The Star does not so often hear that it is an extremist on this issue.

So with Labor. Chidings directed at the Star for its sympathy with Labor, are an old story. But now the point of view is changing. Conciliation, consideration for the claims of Labor, are the phrases on every lip. The Star no longer hears so much of being a Radical.

Far from the Star's attitude being revolutionary, it is the attitude that, on the Labor question, is now being universally adopted.

This attitude of sympathy and understanding toward the great movements of the day, permeates the whole paper.

The Star is not a supporter of Socialism — but it is Progressive.

After reading The Star for a short time, you will admit that it is rightly called

CANADA'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

The Star is supreme in Sports—with a group of Sporting writers such as no other Canadian paper has gathered together. It is also distinctive among Canadian newspapers in the number and quality of the humorous features it prints. A live newspaper—full of news, full of ideas, and with many good pictures to add interest to its news.

The subscription rate is 50c per month—$1.25 for three months' subscription—$2.00 for six months and $3.00 for twelve months. Fill in the coupon below and mail it to-day.

To Publishers:
Toronto Star, Toronto:
Dear Sirs:
Please enter me as a subscriber to The Toronto Star for ..... months—for which please find enclosed stamps or money order for $.....

Name and address in full .....

Please write plainly, and say whether Mr., Mrs. Miss or Rev.

Gray Hair use Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hair dressing. Is not a dye. Immense sized bottle at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

n-2tf

For Christmas

—New Raisins.
—New Currants.
—New Peels.
—Oranges and Lemons.
—Candies and Nuts.
—Molasses by the quart.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St. Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 130.

Something for Every PERSON

Something for Every PURSE

Our stock is complete—a sufficient variety to insure an easy choice of desirable Gifts for old and young.—

It will certainly give you ideas to see our

Holiday Line.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

Rubber Extra!

We have a large range of Women's, Misses' and Child's; also Men's, Boys', and Youths' fine rubbers

At Special Prices
to fit any style of shoe.

Our stock of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Leatherlined Snag Proof Rubbers complete at SPECIAL PRICES.

We have also a large assortment of Men's and Women's Felt Boots at special prices.

Don't fail to see these goods before buying elsewhere.

WEISS BROS.
NAPANEE and TRENTON

IT'S A LONG STEP

from the cobbling of old days to the scientific shoe repairing as is done here with modern machinery. The work is better, is done more evenly, more quickly. The machines are always on the job too. You can rely on having your shoes when you need them. See the point?

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

XMAS GIFTS

Let us Suggest

Club Bags, Real Leather
$12.00 to 33.00
Imitation Leather
$4.50 to 7.50
Ladies' Evening Slippers
$5.00 to $10.00
Boys' Skating Boots
$3.50 to 5.00
Ladies' Skating Boots
$3.50 to 5.00
Men's Fine Mitts or Gloves
$2.00 to 3.00
Men's Warm Driving Mitts
$1.00 to 1.50

The Haines Shoe Houses

23tf

TOWN OF NAPANEE

FOR COUNCILLOR FOR 1920

Vote for
JOHN LOWRY

TOWN OF NAPANEE

Councillor for 1920

ALEX. MacGREGOR

Vote for the working man's friend.

Best wishes for A Happy New Year

TOWN OF NAPANEE

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentleman—If my services during the past year at the Council Board have met with your approval I would again ask for your votes and influence.

E. MING.

TOWN OF NAPANEE

Elect

J. N. OSBORNE
AS COUNCILLOR
for 1920

Wishing you all the Compliments of the Season.

TOWN OF NAPANEE

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen—

A vote for me as Councillor for 1920 will be properly appreciated.

A. E. PAUL.

TOWN OF NAPANEE

To the Electors:

Realizing that the business men of the community should take an active interest in the welfare of the town, I am offering my services as Councillor for the year 1920, and take this means of soliciting your kindly influence and votes on my behalf, as it is almost impossible to make a personal canvas.

Wishing one and all the compliments of the season, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
F. JAS. ROBLIN.

TOWN OF NAPANEE

Vote for
W. A. STEACY

for Councillor. His long and faithful service at the Council Board merits a renewal of your confidence.

TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND

R. Z. BUSH, who has served the township for four years in council and one year as reeve, solicits your vote and influence as Reeve for 1920.

TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND

To the Electors:

I have served at the council board of the township for five years, and if my actions have met with your approval I would ask your votes and influence for Reeve for 1920.

WALTER RUSSELL.

TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND

To the Electors:

Gentlemen—I have served you faithfully for two years as Councillor and would be pleased to receive your votes and hearty support as Reeve for 1920.

Wishing you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

MEARLE SILLS.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH FREDERICKSBURGH

To the Electors:

Having been nominated as a candidate for councillor, and being urged to accept the nomination, I did so. Unfortunately I have since found out that only being listed as a farmer's son, and not a properly owner in my own name, I am unable to qualify. I therefore withdraw from the contest, but may ask for your support sometime in the future.

Yours respectfully,
S. CLARE SNOOK

TOWNSHIP OF RICHMOND

Selby, Dec. 31st, 1919.

To the Electors of Richmond:

Following nomination on Dec. 29th, 1919, for the Reeveship of our township for 1920, I have been requested by several of the large ratepayers to offer myself as a candidate. This I have decided to do, and take this privilege of soliciting your vote and hearty support for my election on January 5th, 1920.

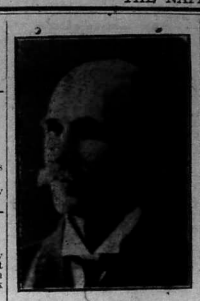
Thanking you in anticipation, and wishing you all a Verry Happy and Prosperous New Year, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
A. C. TUMMON

IN GREAT DEMAND

The portrait of the Prince of Wales that goes with the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is in great demand. It is certainly the best portrait of the Prince we have seen. The Family Herald is simply deluged with orders from new and old subscribers. The yearly subscription price, including the Prince's portrait is only $1.25 if remitted for in December, and is the best value offered anywhere. It is said the Family Herald's subscription receipts are more than double former years. It is certainly worth the price and should be in every home in this country.

Rikers Tar and Cod Liver Oil quickly relieves a stubborn cough—50c. a bottle at WALLACE'S Drug Store.



A. E. PAUL

Seeking re-election as Councillor for the Town of Napanee for 1920

PERSONALS

Mrs. G. A. Wallace is visiting her parents in Toronto.

Mrs. D. B. Preston, Frankford, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Garfield Sills, Richmond.

Mrs. Eslie Smith, Pleasant Valley, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Nicholl, Bowanville.

Mr. George White, of the Imperial Pensions Board, Ottawa, spent New Year's in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Knox, of Madoc, are guests of their son, Mr. Geo. Knox.

Mrs. F. J. Vanalstine is spending the week in Roblin with her parents.

Miss Rowena Smith is visiting Misses Dorothy and Eleanor Boyce, at Coutrice, Ont.

Miss Kathleen Daly, Toronto, is the guest of Miss Muriel Shannon.

Mr. Ibri L. Sills, B. Sc., Queen's University, Kingston, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mearle Sills, Richmond.

Master Carl and Master Fred Knox are spending the holidays with their uncle, Mr. Wilbert Knox, Belleville.

Mrs. Mowat Cornwall is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Stanley Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Knox, of Belleville, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Knox.

Mr. R. L. Cliff, New Westminster, B. C., is visiting his uncle, Mr. Geo. A. Cliff.

Mrs. Jas. H. Scott, of New York, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Cliff.

Mrs. Robt. Foster, Renfrew, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Robt. Webster.

Mrs. Geo. D. Hawley last week underwent an operation in Kingston General Hospital.

Mrs. Roy Scott left this week for Steven, Sask., where he will teach school.

Miss Ethel Preston, leaves next week, for Calgary.

Rev. and Mrs. J. K. Morrison, Aylmer, Que., spent Christmas with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Cowan.

Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Wilson, spent Xmas with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. R. R. White, manager of the Standard Bank, spent Christmas in Toronto.

Mr. J. H. Moffat and son are spending the holidays with friends in Stratford.

Mr. J. Fred Tilley, Toronto, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs W. S. Herrington.

Miss Madge Vanalstine, Toronto, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Allan Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs Allen Gleeson, and Miss Fern Gleeson, Toronto, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. John Gleeson.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. Storey, Acton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Anderson while attending the funeral of the late Mrs. A. C. Warner.

BIRTHS

Valentine—At Kingston, on Wednesday, December 24th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Ray Valentine, a son, Donald Ray.

MARRIAGES

Eadie—VanLuven—On Saturday, December 27th, 1919, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, James Eadie, of Ottawa, and Edith Jane VanLuven, of Napanee.

Garrison—Wales—At Grace parsonage, by Rev. W. P. Rogers, on December 30th, 1919, Gideon E. Garrison and Mrs. Florence Wales.

Graham — Leonard—At St. Mary Magdalene Church, Napanee, on Thursday, January 1st, 1920, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, Frances Leonard, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Leonard, to Robert Graham, of Belleville.

Maracle—Gonyou—At the Vicarage, Napanee, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., on Tuesday, Dec. 23rd, 1919, James Hawley Maracle to Miss Ruby Gonyou, both of Deseronto.

DEATHS

McCabe—At Hotel Dieu, Kingston, on Sunday, December 28th, 1919, Mrs. Archie McCabe, aged 62 years.

Rombough—At Adolphustown, on Saturday, December 27th, 1919 S. S. Rombough, aged 77 years, 4 months, 21 days.

Thompson—At Mink's Bridge, Newburgh road, on Saturday, Dec 27th, 1919, Sarah Ann Thompson, wife of Mr. John L. Thompson, aged 67 years.

Ever-ready flashlights, "Sunbeam" Mazda lamps, electric heaters, irons, and turnover toasters, are first quality at a fair price. See them at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

There is no Better Way to Invest Your Xmas Gift Money than by Buying Furs

There is no Better Place to Buy Your Furs than Right Here Because we give Special Attention to Quality and Value.

PERCHANCE YOU WANT A FUR COAT—THEN THESE GARMENTS SHOULD APPEAL

From Coast to Coast the Fur industry pays more money for Muskrat than any other fur which is trapped. And in all Canada there are no better skins to be found than right here in this district along the shores of the Napanee river and the Bay of Quinte. The trapping of muskrats in this vicinity in season has developed to huge proportions. From the pelts of this sturdy fur bearing animal we get our present day Hudson Seal. The skins are dressed plucked and dyed and when finished they are very pliable and glossy.

We have in stock at present writing several coats made from this desirable Hay Bay Muskrat. The garments are skilfully executed. Much care has been given to the matching and sewing together of the skins. Then they are cut on correct lines in present day styles. The linings are in most instances fancy Poplins in brocaded patterns.

We do not make any startling reductions on our Coats at this season of the year because our regular season through price compares very favourably with anything offered anywhere. Make us prove it to you.

$295.00 for Opossum trimmed Coat 42 in long
$300.00 for Northern Sable trimmed Coat 40 inches long.
$350.00 for Alaska Sable trimmed Coat, 40 inches long.
$350.00 for Beaver trimmed Coat 40 in. long.
$375.00 for Alaska Sable trimmed Coat, 45 inches long.
$300.00 for Plain Coat, 45 inches long.
$335.00 for Plain Coat, 40 inches long.

"MINK MARMOT" A FUR COAT AT A POPULAR PRICE

They are WARM, DURABLE, GOOD LOOKING

For the price the Fur Trade has nothing better to offer the public than **Mink Marmot.** From the very nature of its pelts one is forced to the opinion that it is especially suitable for Coats. Then, too, the extremely high price of muskrat also adds interest to this already popular fur.

We have here made-up, ready-to-put-on several very handsome Mink Marmot Coats. They are beautifully made, revealing at every angle careful styling and expert workmanship. The collars are cut to muffle snugly about the neck. Each Coat is lined with thoroughly reliable linings in floral patterns.

Priced at $95.00, $100.00, $110.00....

SOME RARE VALUES IN MEN'S COON COATS

$165.00, $175.00, $190.00, $230.00

At the present prices of local Coon, the above mentioned prices are indeed rare values. Any man who intends to purchase a coat this season should do so now because he can save real money. These coats come to us from dependable sources, they are properly cut from well furred skins, which are nicely matched. The collars are in large shawl shape which give warmth and comfort. Coats are 50 and 52 inches long. We cannot duplicate them at anywhere near the price.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEAVER

Makes a splendid appearing and serviceable coat. This is unsurpassable for a coat at a moderate price. Quilted lined, leather shields, large shawl collar. Priced **$115.00.**

SITKA BEAVER

Coats for rough wear. Priced at **$40.00.** These coats have proven their worth by length of service.

Already Trappers here are receiving prices for their 1920 spring catch. They are considerably higher than prices paid last year which means that Coats made from 1920 skins will have to be sold for much more money than we are asking to-day.

OUR FUR SHOP OFFERS YOU MANY OPPORTUNITIES TO SAVE MONEY

PERHAPS YOU PREFER A SET OF FURS—If so, We are Competently able to serve You.

The same studied attention which we give to choosing our coats is also given when buying our Piece furs. Every skin must measure up to certain standards of perfection before becoming "A Robinson Co." proposition. It must have quality of fur and perfection in manufacture. A half way job does not please us because we know it will not please you—therefore we lay special stress on the manufacturing part. The skins must be correctly cut, properly matched, neatly lined and the pelt itself must be properly furred and dressed.

Procurable to-day are these noteworthy fur prices.

Grey Squirrel Cape	$55.00
Grey Squirrel Muff	$42.50
Australian Opossum Set	$85.00
Hudson Seal Cape	$65.00
Hudson Seal Cape	$50.00
Hudson Seal Muffs from	$20.00 to $37.50
Ermine Set	$140.00
White Sable Set	$35.00
Red Fox Set	$92.50
Black Wolf Set	$60.00
Black Coon Set	$60.00
Japanese Fox Set	$60.00
Natural Coon Set	$52.50
Black Fox Set	$65.00, $70.00
Taupe Wolf Set	$45.00
Mink Cape	$65.00
Mink Muff	$60.00
Isabelle Fox Scarf	$55.00, $50.00
Alaska Sable Muff	$50.00, $27.50
Alaska Sable Stoles	$35.00, $47.50

The Robinson Co., Fur Shop.

HIGH SCHOOL UNIFORMS NOW READY

PLEATED SERGE SKIRTS
PLAIN WHITE MIDDIES

We have now in stock ready for High School Girls wearing, the school uniform consisting of pleated skirts and middies.

The skirt is made from a splendid piece of serge and is made as near to the exact requirements as possible. It is indeed a very charming skirt and an ideal garment for school wear. This skirt is very specially priced at **$10.00** each and repeat orders will be more money.

The Middy is made from a remarkable piece of middy jean in a fine heavy quality, which will give splendid service. The simplicity of this garment is in itself charming and any school girl should welcome this sensible change of school attire.

Middy specially priced at $1.95 each, all sizes.
The Robinson Co. Ready-to-Wear Shop.

SERVICEABLE WINTER COATS CAN BE BOUGHT TO ADVANTAGE NOW

We have re-priced several of our Ladies' and Misses' Winter Coats and in every instance a real substantial saving is obtainable to anyone who purchases one of these garments.

They are developed from two of fashion's pet fabrics namely, Velour and Silvertone. The styles are cut on good, sensible lines which border on staple ideas, thus milady will derive real value from her investment. Many of the coats are lined through with satin or fancy poplin. All are half lined. We are just approaching the cold weather season—you'll have plenty of time to wear one yet—then, too, there is another winter coming. Look them over at your first opportunity.

Our Coat Section.

MORE ABOUT DRESSES—JUST COMMON SENSE

BEAUTY and MERIT Solicit YOUR APPROVAL

One distinct advantage in buying Ready-Made dresses is that you see the garment in all its possibilities before you purchase. You have the privilege of trying it on, of looking yourself over, of coming to a decision before you are in any way out of pocket.

Most people lack the power of imagination and are not able to successfully picture themselves in a dress made from a style book. They are in part not to blame because it is a very difficult thing to do.

In our magnificent range of Ready-Made dresses you will find garments suitable for every occasion. Evening wear, Afternoon wear, Business wear, Street wear. The styles are indeed handsome, featuring the most fashionable of modes. Then, too we offer an unlimited variety ensuring garments eminently suitable to your style and individuality. May we have the pleasure of fitting You?

Our Dress Section.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED